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(54) Title: OPTICAL DEVICE

(57) Abstract

An optical device (10) for use in beamsplitting, recombination and related applications incorporates a rectangular multi-mode waveguide (20) connecting a first coupling waveguide (18) to two second coupling waveguides (22, 24). The first coupling waveguide (18) operates in its fundamental mode and provides an input which excites a series of symmetric modes of the multimode waveguide (20). Modal dispersion along the multimode waveguide (20) provides for the input excitation (70a) to be trans-formed into separate output excitations (75a, 75b) centred on respective second coupling waveguides (22, 24). The radiation inten-sity distribution (75) goes to zero at multimode waveguide end wall regions (54) between the second coupling waveguides (22, 24). This minimises reflection and increases beamsplitting efficiency. The device (10) may be operated in reverse as a beam combiner. Further embodiments include a phase-locked laser array (240) in which the second coupling waveguides (258) provide gain and a second multimode waveguide (260) provides phase correction.

OPTICAL DEVICE

This invention relates to an optical device. More particularly, it relates to devices for performing beamsplitting and/or recombination

5 functions, and to devices employing such functions.

The emerging field of integrated optical systems has generated a number of components analogous to those employed in electronic circuits. However, the optical signal division and recombination functions are difficult to

10 implement in efficient, cheap and compact form. Patent Cooperation Treaty Application No PCT/GB 88/00124, (published as WO88/07179 on September 22, 1988) relates to apparatus for light scattering measurements. It discloses use of fibre optic directional couplers for light beam division (beamsplitting) and recombination in a heterodyne light beating system.

15 The arrangement can become complex in multiple simultaneous measurements, which require a cascaded arrangement of fibre optic couplers. It is neither inexpensive nor efficient in terms of light intensity transfer.

A particular need for multiway beamsplitting occurs in an electro-optic

20 beamsteering device of the kind disclosed in Patent Cooperation Treaty Application No PCT/GB 88/00928 published as WO89/04988 on June 1st, 1989. This device consists of an array of parallel waveguides of electro-optic material formed in a layered semiconductor structure. The waveguides have optical path lengths controlled by electrical bias applied to them. The

25 array provides a common output beam which is steerable with appropriate applied bias conditions. Such a device requires light from a single source to be divided into a number of equal intensity beams (eg ten) for input to respective waveguides. This implies use of a multiway beamsplitter compatible with a layered semiconductor structure. Such a

30 beamsplitter is not currently available.

In U.S. Patent 3,832,029 and in "Image Formation Using Self-imaging Techniques", Journal of the Optical Society of America, Vol 63, No 4, April 1973 pages 416-419, O Bryngdahl describes the use of a square cross-

section optical tunnel to produce a self-image of a symmetrical object. The tunnel is of length $L = n(2d^2/\lambda)$ where n is an integer, d is the width of the tunnel and λ is the wavelength of the light in the tunnel. In both references it is suggested that at lengths other than those given above

5   multiple self images may be obtained. These lengths being $L = (n + V/v)2d^2/\lambda$ where V and v are integers with no common factor. However neither reference teaches what length of tunnel is necessary to achieve required numbers of self-images.

10   It is, however, known to employ a rectangular waveguide in a self-imaging role to provide beamsplitting, recombination and interferometric functions. This is disclosed by A Simon and R Ulrich in Applied Physics Letters, Vol 31, No. 2 July 15, 1977, pages 77 to 79. The device comprises four optically polished glass blocks arranged as walls of a

15   waveguide with rectangular cross-section. The aspect (width to height) ratio W_y/W_x of the waveguide is $\sqrt{2}$; the waveguide has fully reflecting (mirror) side walls and is air cored. It has a length $L = 4W_x^2/\lambda$ (for a core refractive index of 1). The waveguide receives light from an illuminated test object at an off-centre position at one end, and

20   generates two off-centre images at the other end for subsequent output. The off-centre input avoids output image overlap. This is the beamsplitter function. The beam combiner function consists of two off-centre images at one end being transformed into two off-centre output images at the other. If the two input images are in phase then one of the

25   two output images is dark. If the two input images are out of phase then both output images will have non zero light intensity. The beam combiner is equivalent to a beamsplitter with two input and two output ports. The interferometer function is produced by arranging two waveguides, a beamsplitter and a beam combiner, in series. The above devices are also

30   described by R Ulrich in U.K. Patent 1 525 492, which also describes a number of other devices. These include devices employing multimode waveguides of varying cross-section to achieve magnification or demagnification.

For acceptable performance, the waveguides employed in the devices described by R Ulrich are required to support about fifty modes. This requires the waveguides to have a high core refractive index to produce high order mode confinement. Liquid-filled waveguides may be used. These

5 are however physically cumbersome arrangements. They do not satisfy the problem of generating compact structures compatible inter alia with layered technologies such as semiconductor lithography.

The problem of dividing and recombining light beams in optical fibre

10 systems has been addressed by A Fielding et al in the Proceedings of the European Conference on Optical Communications Gothenberg, Sweden 1989. The authors point out that tree and star optical couplers are important components for optical communications. An annular waveguide was employed to receive light output from one or more input optical fibres and to

15 divide the light between a number of output optical fibres. The input and output fibres were disposed around the annular space of the annular waveguide. They were arranged so that the or each input fibre produced a pattern of spots centred on respective output fibre apertures. This provided sharing of the input light intensity between the output fibres.

20 However, such annular optical systems are difficult to manufacture, since alignment requires time consuming adjustment. Here again the construction is not compatible with layer technology such as that used in semiconductor processing.

25 In "Passive Paths for Networks", Physics World, September 1991 pp 50-54, T Ikegami and M Kawachi review the state of the art of passive beamsplitting and recombination devices. They briefly discuss bulk devices such as beamsplitters and prisms. They move on to fibre devices such as fused fibre couplers. They state, however, that such bulk and

30 fibre devices suffer from low productivity, lack of stability and limited suitability for optical circuit integration. They then discuss planar waveguide devices of various forms. These include a device for beamsplitting consisting of a series of Y-junctions, but again this suffers from low efficiency. They also describe an 8 x 8 star coupler

consisting of eight input waveguides, twelve dummy input waveguides, a
slab waveguide, eight output waveguides and twelve dummy output
waveguides. It accepts eight inputs, mixes them, and distributes them
evenly to the eight output waveguides. It may also accept one input and
5   divide it equally between the eight output waveguides. The dummy
waveguides are located to either side of the input and output waveguides.
They are necessary in order to provide the marginal input and output
waveguides with identical conditions to those located centrally. The
device is fabricated on a Si substrate 5 mm x 26 mm. It exhibits 1.42 dB
10   average excess loss in addition to 8 dB intrinsic coupling loss. Coupling
uniformity is claimed to be good with a standard deviation of 0.49 dB.

It is also known to employ complex light beam recombination/division
arrangements in active optical devices such as lasers. In U.K.
15   Patent 1 525 492 R Ulrich describes several similar laser-resonator
devices. One such device consists of a length $L = 4W_x^2/\lambda$ of waveguide
with plain mirrors at both ends. Mode control of the cavity may be
improved by the use of small plain mirrors positioned to image one
another. Their magnitude is sufficient to reflect the images formed but
20   not to reflect spurious light. Another alternative described includes a
length L/2 of waveguide with a plain mirror at one end and two small
apertured plain mirrors at the other end. The apertured mirrors are
positioned to image one another. These devices suffer from the same
drawbacks as earlier Ulrich devices.
25

In Appl. Phys. Lett. 55 (19), 6th November 1989, pages 1949-51, M Jansen
et al describe a laser device incorporating monolithically integrated
laser diodes in a periodic array and a self-imaging Talbot cavity. This
employs the Talbot effect in which a transversely disposed, periodically
30   spaced array of light sources reimages periodically at distances which are
multiples of a quantity z_t; z_t is the Talbot length. It is proportional
to the square of the array periodicity. It is a requirement that the
array light source outputs be in phase or that adjacent outputs be in
antiphase. Jansen et al disclose an array of linear, parallel diodes

optically coupled to a Talbot cavity $z_t/2$ in length and having a cleaved end surface. Reflection at the end surface produces a double pass of the Talbot cavity and an optical length of z_t. This provides for the diode outputs to be reimaged on to themselves for feedback after mixing in the

5   cavity. The cavity also filters out high order modes nearest a fundamental mode of operation. The cavity feedback strongly couples the array elements, and produces single longitudinal mode operation. It would seem that this feedback also imposes the phase relationship between the array elements which the Talbot effect requires. This arrangement is

10   however unsuitable for single pass multiway beamsplitting, being a feedback device. Furthermore, electrical current is required in the Talbot cavity in addition to the laser waveguides. This is needed for transparency of the cavity. The device is therefore not a passive device, and is unsuitable for passive beam division and recombination

15   applications.

It is an object of the invention to provide an alternative form of optical device for beamsplitting and/or recombination functions.

20   The present invention provides an optical device including a multimode waveguide characterised in that:-

         (a)   a first coupling waveguide arranged for fundamental mode operation is ported to the multimode waveguide centrally of the
25   multimode waveguide's transverse cross-section,

         (b)   at least two second coupling waveguides each arranged for fundamental mode operation are ported to the multimode waveguide with port centres spaced apart across the multimode waveguide's
30   transverse cross-section,

         (c)   the relative dimensions and positioning of the coupling and multimode waveguides are such that radiation propagating as an in-phase, symmetric fundamental mode of the first coupling waveguide

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would excite only symmetric modes of the multimode waveguide, and that modes so excited in the multimode waveguide would excite the fundamental mode of each individual second coupling waveguide by virtue of modal dispersion along the path of radiation within the

5   multimode waveguide.

The invention provides the advantage that optical signals are transferable from the first coupling waveguide to each of the second coupling waveguides. With appropriate phasing, light in the second coupling

10   waveguides may be recombined in the first coupling waveguide. Thus the invention is capable of beamsplitting and recombination functions. Furthermore, by virtue of the fundamental mode operation of the first and second coupling waveguides, and the mode mapping therebetween, optical transmission through the device is more efficient than comparable prior

15   art devices. Tests indicate that efficiencies of 75% or more are attainable in a one to two way beamsplitter. Fielding et al quote a 14.3 dB insertion loss, which corresponds to an efficiency of less than 4%. Moreover, by virtue of the restriction to symmetric mode excitation in the multimode waveguide, this waveguide is much more compact that the prior

20   art of Ulrich for example. A length reduction of a factor of 4 is obtainable (comparing devices with like waveguide media). The invention has the further important advantage that it is implementable in layer structure technologies. These include hollow alumina waveguides for CO_2 laser radiation and ridge waveguides formed of semiconductor materials for

25   near infrared radiation (eg Nd-YAG laser radiation).

Each coupling waveguide may be arranged for fundamental mode operation by virtue of its not supporting higher order modes. Alternatively, it may be capable of supporting higher order modes; in this case it is arranged for

30   fundamental mode operation by virtue of receiving input radiation in a form which excites only its fundamental mode.

The invention may be a transmissive device, the multimode waveguide having a longitudinal light path. The first and second coupling waveguides are

then ported to respective mutually opposite longitudinal end regions of the multimode waveguide. Alternatively, the invention may be a reflective device in which radiation is input to one of the first and second coupling waveguides and is reflected to the other by reflecting means within the

5   multimode waveguide. The reflecting means may be retroreflecting, in which case the first and second coupling waveguides are ported to a common longitudinal end region of the multimode waveguide.

In a preferred embodiment, the invention employs a multimode waveguide of

10   rectangular cross-section. The cross-section may be constant, or alternatively it may have a longitudinal taper. The multimode waveguide may be arranged for fundamental mode operation in one transverse dimension and multimode operation in the orthogonal transverse dimension. In this case the multimode and coupling waveguides have central axes that are

15   substantially coplanar and parallel. The invention is however not greatly sensitive to minor divergences from parallelism and coplanarity. The invention may be arranged as a 1-to-N way beamsplitter (N = 1,2,3...). The multimode waveguide is then of length $4Mb^2/N\lambda$, where 2b is the multimode waveguide width in its multimode dimension, M is the ratio of

20   the width of the second end region to that of the first, and λ is the optical operating wavelength within the multimode waveguide. The second end region of the multimode waveguide is notionally divided into N equal transverse subdivisions each connected concentrically to a respective second coupling waveguide.

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In order that the invention might be more fully understood, embodiments thereof will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

30   Figure 1 is a perspective view of an optical device of the invention in the form of a beamsplitter;

Figures 2 and 3 are sections on lines II-II and III-III respectively in Figure 1;

Figures 4 and 5 respectively show relative modal amplitude and intensity as a function of the aspect ratio of the multimode central waveguide in Figure 1;

5   Figure 6 shows modal amplitude distributions for various lower order waveguide modes;

Figures 7 and 8 illustrate variation in electric field intensity distribution as a function of position along multimode waveguides of differing cross-section;

10   differing cross-section;

Figure 9 provides the phase variation along each of the intensity distributions in Figure 8;

15   Figure 10 is a plan view of an optical device of the invention configured as a Mach Zehnder interferometer;

Figures 11 and 12 provide electric field intensity distributions in part of the interferometer of Figure 10 for different input phase conditions;

20   conditions;

Figures 13 and 14 illustrate in perspective an optical beamsplitter of the invention formed of ridge waveguides;

25   Figure 15 illustrates a beamsplitter of the invention incorporating a tapered multimode waveguide;

Figure 16 shows results obtained with beamsplitters similar to those of Figures 13 to 15;

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Figure 17 illustrates schematically an alternative form of beamsplitter of the invention providing two dimensional beam division;

Figure 18 is a section on lines XVIII- XVIII in Figure 17;

Figures 19 and 20 are respectively schematic sectional plan and side elevations of an optical device of the invention configured as a

5   laser;

Figure 21 is a schematic sectional plan view of a further embodiment of the invention incorporating a compound multimode waveguide;

10   Figure 22 illustrates results obtained from three one-to-twenty way beamsplitters of the invention; and

Figure 23 illustrates results obtained from a Mach-Zehnder interfometer of the invention.

15

Referring to Figure 1, there is shown a perspective view of an optical device of the invention in the form of a beamsplitter indicated generally by 10. The beamsplitter 10 incorporates three successively disposed layers or strata, of which a substrate 12 and a waveguide layer 14 are

20   shown in full. The position of a cover layer is indicated by dotted lines 16.

The waveguide layer 14 is slotted through its full thickness (indicated by shading) to define the following hollow waveguides: an input waveguide 18,

25   a central waveguide 20 and left and right output waveguides 22 and 24. The central waveguide 20 is of constant rectangular cross-section with reflecting sidewalls such as 25; it is of height 2a, width 2b and length L, these dimensions being respectively parallel to x, y and z Cartesian coordinate axes indicated at 28. Of these, x is vertical and y

30   and z are horizontal. The parameters a, b and L are employed to preserve generality, specific values being described later. However, in this example b > 2a.

The input and output waveguides, 18, 22 and 24 are of square section with
side 2a.   The input and central waveguides 18 and 20 share a common
central longitudinal axis 30 extending in the z-direction.   The output
waveguides 18 and 22 have respective axes 32 and 34 parallel to the

5   axis 30 but offset on either side of it in the yz plane.   The input,
central and output waveguides 18 to 24 each have two horizontal walls and
two vertical walls.

Referring now also to Figures 2 and 3, in which parts previously described

10   are like referenced, there are shown cross-sectional views on lines II-II
and III-III looking in the directions of arrows 36 and 38 respectively.
In both cases, the sections are perpendicular to the z axis.   Figure 2
shows an exit aperture 40 of the input waveguide 18 where the latter
merges into the central waveguide 20.   The aperture 40 acts as an input

15   port to the central waveguide 20.   Dotted regions 42 in Figure 2 indicate
a vertical input end wall of the central waveguide 20 formed in the
waveguide layer 14.   Side walls of the central waveguide 20 are indicated
at 25.   The aperture 40 is symmetrically located in the end wall 42, its
centre is on the axis 30 and distant b from the side walls 25.

20

Figure 3 shows respective entrance apertures 50 and 52 of the output
waveguides 22 and 24.   The apertures 50 and 52 act as output ports of the
central waveguide 20.   They are located in an output end wall 54 of this
waveguide.   They are centred on the axes 32 and 34, which are each located

25   b/2 from respective side walls 44 and from the central waveguide axis 30.
The axes 32 and 34 are consequently a distance b apart from one another.
This locates the output waveguide apertures or ports 50 and 52 (and their
centres on axes 32 and 34) symmetrically in respective halves of the
cross-section of the central waveguide 20.   These halves are defined by a

30   vertical plane through the central axis 30.   The port centres on axes 32
and 34 are therefore located periodically (in the spatial sense) across
the y dimension of the transverse cross-section of the central
waveguide 20.

The operation of the beamsplitter 10 will now be given in general terms, a more detailed theoretical analysis being given later. A light beam provided by input means (not shown) is coupled into the input waveguide 18. The beam has a wavelength λ equal to $2b^2/L$. It is directed

5   parallel to the waveguide axis 30, and is of constant phase across the input waveguide cross-section. It has a half-wave sinusoidal intensity distribution in both transverse dimensions, ie the transverse horizontal and transverse vertical dimensions. It consequently excites only the fundamental EH^S_{11} mode of the input waveguide 18. The input waveguide 18

10   could of course support higher order modes, ie EH^S_{mn} with m and/or n greater than 1, with different input excitation. The waveguide 18 is therefore arranged for fundamental mode operation by virtue of being employed with a radiation source exciting only that mode. It is also possible as an alternative to employ a monomode input waveguide which

15   supports only the fundamental mode.

Fundamental mode propagation in the input waveguide 18 produces an electric field distribution across this waveguide in the form of a half-period (0 to π) of a sine function. At the waveguide output aperture 40,

20   this electric field distribution is centred on the axis 30. It excites symmetric modes EHS_{1n} (n odd) of the central waveguide 20, which is a multimode device in the horizontal transverse y direction. In the vertical or x direction, it operates in the fundamental mode only. Antisymmetric modes (n even) of the multimode waveguide 20 are not

25   excited, because the input is (a) coaxial, (b) in a fundamental mode and (c) of constant phase across the input waveguide aperture 40. The field distribution at the aperture 40 centred on the axis 30 becomes decomposed into a linear combination of these modes. The modes have different propagation constants in the z direction along the axis 30 within the

30   central waveguide 20. In consequence, the field distribution in planes parallel to the xy plane varies in the z direction. Because of this variation, the field distribution in the plane of the aperture 40 becomes converted along the length of the central waveguide 20 to two like field distributions at respective entrance apertures 50 and 52 of the output

waveguides 22 and 24. These distributions are centred on respective output waveguide axes 32 and 34. The electric field is substantially zero in regions of the end wall 54 between the output apertures 50 and 52 and the side walls 44 and between each other.

5

Each of the field distributions at apertures 50 and 52 excites a fundamental EH_{11}^s mode of the respective associated output waveguide 22 or 24. Radiation in the central waveguide 20 is therefore coupled efficiently into the output waveguides 22 and 24, which operate as monomode (fundamental mode) devices. There is no significant reflection of radiation from the end wall 54 back towards the input waveguide 18. Consequently, radiation propagates unidirectionally from the input waveguide 18 through the central waveguide 20 and into the output waveguides 22 and 24 without any counterpropagation to alter mode interaction within the central waveguide. The beamsplitter 10 therefore divides an input radiation beam applied to the input waveguide 18 into two output beams emergent from the output waveguides 22 and 24. It does so because the mode structure of the central waveguide 20 converts a single fundamental mode field distribution at one end 42 into two separate similar distributions at the other end 54. This is a specific example of a more general phenomenon, and arises because of the on-axis plane wave excitation of the central waveguide and the aforesaid relationship between the central waveguide length L and the wavelength λ given by:-

25

$$L = 2b^2/\lambda \qquad\qquad (1)$$

where b is the half width of the central waveguide.

As will be described later, changes in the central waveguide length L and in the location and form of the input to it alter the radiation division effects.

The theoretical propagation characteristics of a rectangular waveguide will now be analysed. It is assumed that the waveguide has height 2a,

width 2b and is bounded by a homogeneous dielectric material with complex

dielectric constant ε.   It is also assumed that this dielectric material

(which provides the waveguide walls) is highly reflecting and not

significantly attenuating for required propagating modes.   The waveguide

has height, width and length dimensions which are parallel to the x, y and

z axes respectively.   It has normalised linearly polarized modes of the

kind EH_{mn}.   The electric field contribution $E_{mn}(x,y,z)$ of the mnth mode

EH_{mn} at the point (x,y,z) has been calculated by Laakmann et al in Appl.

Opt. Vol. 15, No. 5, pages 1334-1340, May 1976 as follows:

$$E_{mn}(x,y,z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(ab)}} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \\ \sin \end{bmatrix}\left(\frac{m\pi x}{2a}\right) \begin{bmatrix} \cos \\ \sin \end{bmatrix}\left(\frac{n\pi y}{2b}\right) e^{i\gamma_{mn}z} \qquad (2)$$

where

m is the mode number relating to the field dependency along the x

axis,

n is the mode number relating to the field dependency along the y

axis,

z is the distance along the z axis,

$\gamma_{mn} = (\beta_{mn} + i\alpha_{mn})$, the propagation constant of the mnth mode, β_{mn}

and α_{mn} being the mnth mode's phase and attenuation coefficients,

and

"cos" above "sin" indicates the former applies to even mode numbers

(m or n as appropriate) and the latter to odd mode numbers.

The phase coefficient β_{mn} is given by:-

$$\beta_{mn} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}\left[1 - \left\{\left(\frac{\lambda m}{4a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\lambda n}{4b}\right)^2\right\}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \qquad (3.1)$$

If the negative term in parenthesis in Equation (3.1) is small compared

with unity (paraxial radiation approximation), which is satisfied in

practice, then the binomial theorem may be used to rewrite Equation (3.1)

as:-

$$\beta_{mn} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}\left[1 - \frac{1}{2}\left\{\left(\frac{\lambda m}{4a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\lambda n}{4b}\right)^2\right\}\right] \qquad (3.2)$$

where a, b, m and n are as previously defined, and λ is the free space wavelength of the radiation propagating in the waveguide.

Equation (2) sets out the electric field contributions obtainable from all
5   linearly polarized modes of a rectangular waveguide. It is calculated on the basis that the electric field contribution of each mode is zero at the side walls of the waveguide, ie at y = +b and -b where y = 0 on the axis 30. This is satisfied if the central waveguide has reflecting side walls 25. Not all central waveguide modes are necessarily excited by a
10   given input. In the case of the beamsplitter 10 of Figures 1 to 3, the heights of the input and central waveguides 18 and 20 are matched and equal to 2a. The input waveguide 18 supplies an excitation in the form of its fundamental or lowest order mode EH_{11}^{s} . This is coupled to the various EH_{mn} modes of the rectangular central guide 20. The input EH_{11}^{s} mode
15   consequently becomes decomposed into a linear combination of the EH_{mn} modes with respective complex multiplicative coefficients A_{mn}. This is expressed by:-

$$EH_{11}^{S} = \sum A_{mn} \cdot EH_{mn} \qquad (4)$$

20

Essentially the A_{mn} amplitude coupling coefficients are the coefficients of a Fourier series which represents the field at the input waveguide aperture 40. The EH_{mn} modes are mutually orthogonal, and in consequence the coefficients A_{mn} can be calculated from overlap integrals of the form:

25

$$A_{mn} = \int_{-b}^{+b} \int_{-a}^{+a} EH_{11}^{S} \cdot EH_{mn} \cdot dy.dx. \qquad (5)$$

From Equations (2) to (5) it is possible to calculate how the amplitude coefficients of the excited rectangular guide modes vary as a function of
30   b/a, the ratio of the widths of the central and input waveguides. Figure 4 illustrates the variation of A_{mn} with b/a; ie the effect of varying the central waveguide width to height ratio. Figure 5 shows the equivalent for $|A_{mn}|^{2}$, indicating power coupling. Figure 4 indicates that A_{mn} = 0 except when m = 1 and n is odd. This is because of the symmetric

nature of the excitation conditions. Consequently, the modes excited are only the symmetric modes EH_{11}, EH_{13}, EH_{15} etc.

5   The forms of some of the lower order EH_{mn} waveguide modes are shown as electric field amplitude distributions in Figure 6. These were obtained by computation, and are shown as graphs A to F in quasi-three dimensional form. For convenience, the coordinate axes shown at G are rotated with respect to the axes 30 in Figure 1. The axes x, y and z correspond to transverse vertical, transverse horizontal and longitudinal directions in

10   the multimode waveguide 20 as before. The graphs A to F correspond to modes as follows:-

        A : EH_{11};   B : EH_{21};   C : EH_{31};

15   D : EH_{12};   E : EH_{13};   F : EH_{22}.

Of these, A, C and E are symmetric modes and B, D and F are antisymmetric modes. To clarify this, let E(x) and E(-x) respectively be the electrical field amplitude distributions associated respectively with

20   positive and negative parts of the x axis in Figure 1; E(x = 0) is on the z axis 30. Let E(y) and E(-y) be the equivalents for the y axis.

For a symmetric mode:-

25       $E(x) = E(-x)$ <u>and</u> $E(y) = E(-y)$ (6.1)

For an antisymmetric mode, either one of or both of (6.2) and (6.3) below apply:-

30       $E(x) = -E(-x)$ (6.2)

         $E(y) = -E(-y)$ (6.3)

In the beamsplitter 10, and in accordance with the invention, the fundamental (symmetric) mode input provides for only symmetric modes of the multimode waveguide to be excited.

5   The transverse electric field distribution in an xy plane distant z from the input aperture 40 is E_z given by:-

$$E_z = \sum A_{mn} \cdot EH_{mn} \tag{7}$$

10   The field intensity distribution in xy planes distant z from the input aperture 40 is $|E_z|^2$, the square of the modulus or magnitude in Equation (7). $|E_z|^2$ has been computed as a function of distance z along the central waveguide 20 for two values of b/a. In both cases, the central waveguide width (2b) was 3 mm, and its height (2a) was 1 mm in one case and 0.5 mm in the other. This corresponds to b/a = 3 and b/a = 6,
15   and the computation results are given graphically in Figures 7 and 8 respectively. Figures 7 and 8 give the field intensity $I = |E_z|^2$ as a function of position y across the central waveguide 20 for each of a series of values of z along this waveguide. In both cases the computation
20   was based on a radiation wavelength of 10.59 microns (CO_2 laser) and a central waveguide length L of 425 mm given by Equation (1).

As illustrated in Figure 5, when b/a = 3, only the modes EH_{11}, EH_{13}, EH_{15} and EH_{17} are excited, and these have approximate relative powers 0.52,
25   0.33, 0.13 and 0.02 respectively. When b/a = 6, the modes EH_{11} to $EH_{1,13}$ are excited with respective relative powers from 0.27 to 0.02.

In Figure 7, an initial central maximum 60 indicates the electric field intensity distribution I at the input waveguide aperture 40 in Figures 1
30   and 2. At this point (z = 0), the modes EH_{11} to EH_{17} give rise to electric fields which are in phase with one another and interfere constructively to produce the maximum 60. Moving down the length of the central waveguide 20, ie as z increases, the modes EH_{11} to EH_{17} get out of phase with one another. This is a consequence of Equations (2) and (3),

in which the phase coefficient β_{mn} and therefore also the propagation constant γ_{mn} are dependent on the mode numbers m and n.

5 The spatial rates of change of these modal electrical field contributions therefore differ along the z axis 30, ie axially of the central waveguide 20. This changes the form of the interference between modal field contributions, and gives rise to a variety of electric field intensity distributions extending transversely. The distributions are indicated by curves such as 61 and 62 in xy planes at respective values

10 of z. Approximately two thirds of the distance down the waveguide 20, the intensity distribution is given by a curve 63 having three similar maxima. At the end of the waveguide 20, the intensity distribution is shown as a curve 64 having two well separated maxima 64a and 64b. The maxima 64a and 64b are located at the centres of the entrance apertures 50 and 52 of the

15 output waveguides 22 and 24. They are in phase with one another, and each excites the fundamental mode of the respective output waveguide 22 or 24 associated with it.

Calculations show that there is efficient coupling of radiation from the

20 input waveguide 18 to the central waveguide 20 as indicated by the curve 60, and from the central waveguide 20 to the output waveguides 22 and 24 as indicated by the curve 64. The curve 64 goes to zero in sections 64c, 64d and 64e corresponding to locations of waveguide end walls 54. In consequence, there is no intensity available for reflection

25 at the end walls 54. Moreover, since the maxima 64a and 64b excite fundamental modes of respective output waveguides 22 and 24, there is no mismatching to generate waves reflected towards the input waveguide 18. Assuming therefore that the attenuation along the waveguides 18 to 24 is insignificant, ie that α_{mn} for m = 1 and n = 1,3,5 and 7 is negligible,

30 then radiation in the input waveguide 18 is efficiently and equally coupled to both output waveguides 22 and 24. The beamsplitter 10 therefore has good beamsplitting properties when b/a is 3.

Turning now to Figure 8, this shows transverse electric field distributions along the length of the central waveguide 20 when its cross-sectional aspect ratio b/a is 6, as previously mentioned. As indicated in Figure 5, the effect of increasing b/a from 3 (as in Figure 7) to 6 (as in

5   Figure 8) is to reduce power coupled to central waveguide modes EH_{11} and EH_{13} and increase power coupled to modes EH_{15} to $EH_{1,13}$. Since higher order modes receive more power, the degree of structure and definition in Figure 8 is increased over that in Figure 7. In Figure 8, the field distribution in the plane of the aperture 40 is indicated by a curve 70

10 with a single maximum 70a. As before, due to the modes EH_{11} to $EH_{1,13}$ having differing β_{mn} values, the transverse intensity distributions change with distance z along the central waveguide 20. Curves 71 to 75 indicate locations at which there is field intensity division into multiple maxima of substantially equal form and magnitude. The curves 71, 72, 73, 74 and

15 75 have six, four, three, five and two maxima respectively. Curve 73 in particular has three well defined maxima 73a, 73b and 73c. The curves 71 to 75 are located at distances from the input waveguide aperture 40 of L/3, L/2, 2L/3, 4L/5 and L respectively, where L is the central waveguide length as has been said. These lengths can be expressed as 2L/6, 2L/4,

20 2L/3, 4L/5 and 2L/2. Accordingly, there is an inverse relationship between number of maxima and distance.

The central waveguide 20 has output waveguides 22 and 24 positioned to receive radiation from maxima 75a and 75b of the curve 75. An alternative

25 device might employ a shorter central waveguide and have a set of output waveguides positioned at respective maxima of one of the curves 71 to 74. This would provide one to N way beamsplitting, where N = 6, 4, 3 or 5. It is also possible to have multiple input and output waveguides for M to N way radiation beam splitting. For example, three input waveguides may be

30 positioned with centres at the locations of maxima on curve 73, and five output waveguides may be positioned at the equivalent on curve 74. However, as will be described later, the phases of the electric fields contributed by the input waveguides would be required to differ. Whereas the maxima 70a, 74a and 74b correspond to electric fields which are in

phase, in general the maxima on a curve such as 71 are not in phase with one another.

If multiway radiation beam splitting is required, it is necessary to have
5   a sufficiently large value of b/a to avoid unwanted reflections at end
walls between output waveguides. A sufficiently high value of b/a ensures
that enough symmetric EH_{mn} modes (m = 1, n = 1,3,5 ...) are excited to
produce well defined maxima with intervening zero intensity. This is a
matter of design for individual applications. It is however an advantage
10   that the invention requires relatively few modes to be excited. For
instance, the electric field pattern illustrated in Figure 7 with b/a = 3
is substantially fully described by the four lowest order odd EH_{mn} modes,
that is by EH_{11}, EH_{13}, EH_{15} and EH_{17}. Similarly the electric field
pattern of Figure 8 with b/a = 6 is substantially fully described by the
15   seven lowest order odd EH_{mn} modes. Prior art self-imaging guides require
fifty or more; in consequence, they require high refractive index core
media to preserve total internal reflection at high mode numbers.

Figure 9 shows the variation along the y axis of the phase ϕ of the
20   resultant electric field for the central waveguide dimensions from which
Figure 8 was derived. Curves such as 80 to 85 are shown, which correspond
to curves 70 to 75 respectively. Each of the phase curves such as 81
indicates the phase variation of the electric field across the central
waveguide 20 for a respective value of z, and corresponds to a respective
25   intensity distribution in Figure 8. The vertical scale of the phase
representation ϕ is shown at 86, where an interval of 2π is indicated.
The field distributions at 70 and 75 are of constant phase as indicated by
straight lines 80 and 85. However, curve 83 for example has a central
region 83a which differs in phase to its two outer regions 83b and 83c.
30   The regions 83a to 83c give the phases of associated maxima 73a to 73c in
Figure 8. In consequence, the central maximum 73a is out of phase with
the outer maxima 73b and 73c, which are in phase with one another. This
indicates that a "three to two" beam combiner/splitter would require a

central maximum 73a shifted phase with respect to outer maxima 73b and 73c in order to generate two in-phase maxima 75a and 75b.

Since curves 80 and 85 are in phase, they produce reversible properties;
5   ie two in-phase inputs 75a and 75b would give rise inter alia to one output 70. Extending this, two central waveguides 20 placed end to end with output waveguide apertures 50 and 52 superimposed would convert maximum 70 to maxima 75a/75b and then back to maximum 70 once more. This can be visualised by considering two versions of Figure 8 in series with
10 maxima 75a/75b superimposed. The double length of central waveguide thus created is 2L long, which, from Equation (1), is given by:-

$$2L = 4b^2/\lambda \qquad\qquad (7)$$

15 Equation (7) gives the symmetric mode repeat distance (2L), this being the length of rectangular waveguide over which an initial electric field distribution will be recreated. It assumes the absence of significant attenuation of the relevant symmetric EH_{mn} waveguide modes in the course of propagation of radiation along the waveguide.
20

The visualisation of two versions of Figure 8 back to back combined with the like for Figure 9 illustrates the effects of optical phase. For example, the single maximum 70 and corresponding in-phase curve 80 convert to four maxima 72 with phase variation at a distance L/2. These maxima 72
25 convert to two in-phase maxima 75a/75b at a distance L/2, and to a single maximum at a distance 3L/2.

Figures 7, 8 and 9 relate to specific values of b/a. More generally, for the beamsplitter 10 of Figures 1 to 3, only modes EH_{1n} are excited because
30 of the EH_{11} symmetry of the excitation from the input waveguide 18. At the input waveguide aperture 40, the phase is constant. For the case involving arbitrary b/a values, using Equation (3) the phase coefficient β_{1p} of mode EH_{1p} is given by:-

$$\beta_{1p} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}\left[1 - \frac{1}{2}\left\{\left(\frac{\lambda}{4a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\lambda p}{4b}\right)^2\right\}\right] \qquad (8)$$

5   and the phase coefficient β_{1q} of mode EH_{1q} is given by:-

$$\beta_{1q} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}\left[1 - \frac{1}{2}\left\{\left(\frac{\lambda}{4a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\lambda q}{4b}\right)^2\right\}\right] \qquad (9)$$

By subtraction of Equation (9) from Equation (8) and rearranging, the
10   phase difference between modes EH_{1p} and EH_{1q} at guide length z is χ_z given
by:-

$$\chi_z = \beta_{1p} - \beta_{1q} = \frac{\pi.\lambda.z}{16.b^2} . (p^2 - q^2) \qquad (10)$$

If the condition is imposed that a 2π phase difference exist between the
15   modes, Equation (10) becomes:-

$$\chi_z = \frac{\pi.\lambda.z}{16.b^2} . (p^2 - q^2) = 2\pi \qquad (11)$$

and the propagation distance z (say $z_{2\pi}$) in Equation (11) in rectangular
20   waveguide that gives rise to a 2π phase difference between modes EH_{1p} and
EH_{1q} is given by:-

$$z_{2\pi} = \frac{32.b^2}{(p^2 - q^2).\lambda} \qquad (12)$$

25   For the case of the EH_{11} and EH_{1n} modes (i.e the fundamental and n^{th}
highest order odd mode) $z_{2\pi}$ is given by

$$z_{2\pi} = \frac{32.b^2}{(n^2 - 1).\lambda} \qquad (13)$$

30   Combining Equations (2) and (13):-

$$z_{2\pi} = \frac{16L}{(n^2 - 1)} \qquad (14)$$

With n = 3,5,7,9,11 .... $16L/n^2 - 1$) $z_{2\pi}$ is 2L, 2L/3, L/3, L/5, 2L/15 ...
As fractions of a propagation distance 2L in rectangular waveguide which
results in the EH_{11} and EH_{13} modes being back in phase, the relative
length ratios are 1, 1/3, 1/6, 1/10, 1/15 etc. This shows that there is

5   a harmonic relationship between the EH_{1n} modes of the rectangular guide.
Equation (4) shows that the propagation distance $z_{2\pi}$ which gives rise to
a 2π phase shift between the fundamental EH_{11} mode and the next highest
order EH_{13} mode also gives rise to a 2π phase shift between the
fundamental and all other EH_{1n} modes (n odd). This results in

10 reproduction of any symmetric input electric field after a distance $z_{2\pi}$,
provided that there is only excitation of odd EH_{1n} modes. A symmetric
input field is also produced periodically at distances of $tz_{2\pi}$, where "t"
is an integer number if there is sufficient length of rectangular
waveguide available.

15

Equations (11) to (14) may be rewritten to determine z_{π}, the propagation
distance in rectangular waveguide over which an intermode phase change of
π is introduced. By inspection of these equations, it is seen that:-

20          $$z_{\pi} = \frac{1}{2} z_{2\pi} = 8L/(n^2 - 1) \qquad\qquad (15)$$

L and 2L are the waveguide lengths over which z_{π} and $z_{2\pi}$ are introduced,
and $L = 2b^2/\lambda$ from Equation (1). In consequence, z_{π} and $z_{2\pi}$ are both
proportional to b^2, and may be arranged to occur at prearranged distances

25 along a rectangular waveguide by suitable choice of the waveguide width.

The foregoing analysis was verified experimentally as follows. A hollow
rectangular alumina waveguide was employed with dimensions 1.5 mm (width
2b) by 0.6 mm (height 2a) by 212 mm length (2L). This length is $4b^2/\lambda$ for

30 a CO_2 laser wavelength of 10.59 microns. The waveguide represented the
central waveguide 20 of Figure 1. Input to the waveguide was furnished by
focusing a CO_2 laser beam to a waist of 0.42 mm on the longitudinal
waveguide axis (axis 30 in Figure 1), the beam being directed along this
axis. Such an input provided an excitation similar to that from an input

waveguide 18. It was a good approximation to a fundamental mode input from a waveguide of square section with 0.6 mm sides and coaxial location. A pyroelectric vidicon camera was used to detect output from the rectangular waveguide. The camera confirmed that radiation output from

5   the waveguide was equivalent in intensity distribution to radiation input translated by 212 mm, the waveguide length; i.e the input had been recreated with an axial displacement equal to 2L or $4b^2/\lambda$. The overall transmission of intensity was 82% of that input. This indicated a high transmission efficiency by the waveguide, since the losses of 18% were

10   small and at least partly attributable to coupling inefficiency because input and output waveguides were not employed. The measurements verified that an input electric field distribution would be recreated by a rectangular waveguide at a propagation distance $4b^2/\lambda$, where b was the waveguide width dimension responsible for multimode effects.

15   The foregoing arrangement was also employed to test beam splitting effects. To achieve this, two hollow core optical fibres (0.53 mm internal diameter) were inserted into the rectangular waveguide, the fibres having input ends positioned in the guide mid-length cross-sectional plane. The fibre input ends were consequently distant

20   $L = 2b^2/\lambda = 106$ mm from the input CO_2 laser beam waist. The fibre centres at these inputs were positioned midway between the waveguide central axis and respective waveguide side walls. The fibres therefore simulated square waveguides 22 and 24 connected via a rectangular central waveguide of length L to an input electric field distribution provided by the laser

25   beam waist.

The pyroelectric vidicon camera was employed to detect output from the fibres. It demonstrated that the fibre outputs were equal in amplitude and in intensity distribution, which was circularly symmetric in both

30   cases. This proved that an even amplitude fundamental mode splitting of the input radiation had occurred in a length $L = 2b^2/\lambda$ of rectangular waveguide. The fibres were also placed side by side to produce overlap between their outputs. This created well defined interference fringes.

waveguide and fibres, it was calculated that the process of beamsplitting was 75% efficient. The 25% loss was attributed to fibre misalignment and incorrect sizing, together with imperfect input field distribution. Despite this, the beamsplitting effect was demonstrated at waveguide.

5   length L to add to the earlier demonstration of input reconstitution at waveguide length 2L.

The beamsplitting device 10 may be constructed of materials other than alumina, eg BeO, Si, Macor or metal.

10

The foregoing description with reference to Figures 1 to 9 demonstrates that beamsplitting is achievable in the width dimension of a rectangular waveguide. For example, in Figure 8 the maxima 75a and 75b are spaced apart along the y axis across the waveguide width. If the central

15   waveguide is constructed with a height sufficiently greater than 2a, then it will have a multimode structure in the x dimension in addition to that previously described. In particular, a central square cross-section waveguide of height and width $2b = 4a$ and length L will convert an input waveguide fundamental EH_{11} mode on-axis at one end to four in-phase

20   fundamental mode outputs at the other end. These outputs will be centred at points in the x, y plane at $z = L$ given by $(b/2, b/2)$, $(b/2, -b/2)$, $(-b/2, -b/2)$ and $(-b/2, b/2)$; here $x = y = 0$ is on the longitudinal symmetry axis of the waveguide (equivalent to axis 30 in Figures 1 to 3). In this instance, two dimensional waveguide modes EH_{mn} $(m,n, = 1,3,5 ...)$

25   are excited instead of only the one dimensional equivalent $(m = 1, n = 1,3,5 ...)$ of Figures 1 to 9. Consideration of two versions of Figure 8 at right angles to one another indicates that more complex splitting is possible with appropriate location of inputs and outputs and phase control as per Figure 9.

30

The foregoing remarks regarding square waveguides are extendable to rectangular waveguides. As previously stated, beam division into K intensity maxima in a waveguide width dimension of width 2b occurs at a distance L_K given by:-

$$L_K = 4b^2/\lambda K \qquad (17)$$

If the waveguide has an orthogonal width dimension of width 2a in which splitting into J intensity maxima is required, this will occur at a length

5   L_J given by:-

$$L_J = 4a^2/\lambda J \qquad (18)$$

If simultaneous splitting into J and K intensity maxima is required in the same length of waveguide, the waveguide cross-section dimensions b/a will

10   be given by equating L_J and L_K and taking the square root as follows:-

$$b/a = \sqrt{(K/J)} \qquad (19)$$

In consequence, splitting into a nine by four array of intensity maxima

15   will occur in a rectangular waveguide with b equal to 3a/2 at a distance of a^2/λ.

In embodiments of the invention it is preferable that the multimode waveguide (eg 20) should be either square or rectangular. The x and y

20   axes are defined as passing through the centre of this guide (x = y = 0) and as parallel to the waveguide walls 25 and 42 respectively as shown in Figures 1 and 2. Symmetric mode fields in the multimode waveguide should have reflection symmetry in the two mirror planes x = 0 and y = 0, i.e $E(x,y,z) = E(-x,y,z) = E(x,-y,z)$. The input and output electric fields

25   should have the same type of symmetry, and so the following types of input guides may be used: 1) square or rectangular guides with sides parallel to the x and y axes,   2) circular guides or optical fibres. These are the important types of guides, but square guides with sides at 45° to the x and y axes might also be used, or elliptical guides with the major and

30   minor axes parallel to the x and y axes. Diamond shaped or octagonal guides might also be used, or any other types of guides which satisfy the symmetry conditions.

The output waveguides should have the same shape and orientation at the multimode waveguide's output surface as the input guide has at the input surface. This ensures that the images of the input mode at the output end of the multimode waveguide are correctly matched to the output waveguides.

5   The output electric field will have the same type of symmetry as the input electric field. Consequently, if one output waveguide is at $x = x_o$ and $y = y_o$, there should be other output waveguides at $(-x_o, y_o)$, $(x_o, -y_o)$ and $(-x_o, -y_o)$. Lacking one or more such guides, absorbing means might be employed to remove unwanted radiation.

10

If all of the waveguides in a device of the invention are single moded in one direction (y for example), as for semiconductor material waveguides to be described later, it is important that the mode shape in that direction is the same for all waveguides. The mode shape does not however have to

15   be sinusoidal in this direction. Consequently, in a device of the invention formed of semiconductor material layers, the waveguides may consist of different epitaxial layers of GaAs and AlAGaAs with their thickness dimensions parallel to the desired single mode direction.

20   These criteria are however subject to the proviso that the invention is not very sensitive to minor departures from accurate engineering.

Referring to Figures 1, 2 and 3 once more, the beamsplitter 10 is a transmissive device with input and output waveguides 18 and 22/24 at

25   mutually opposite longitudinal ends. A related folded light path device may be constructed by incorporating a reflector into an equivalent of the multimode waveguide 20. The reflected light path may be at any angle to the unreflected path. Retroreflection may be arranged so that light input at one longitudinal end of a multimode waveguide is returned to it. Input

30   and output waveguides (equivalent to waveguides 18 and 22, 24) are then at the same longitudinal end of that multimode waveguide. In this case the required length of multimode waveguide is L/2, since light passes through it in both forward and return directions.

Referring now to Figure 10, there is shown a further embodiment of the invention in the form of a Mach-Zehnder interferometer 100. The interferometer 100 is equivalent to two of the devices 10 of Figure 1 connected in series back to back, and with the addition of subsidiary

5   features. A chain line 102 indicates a notional division of the interferometer 100 into halves which are close to mirror images of one another. The halves comprise a beam divider 104 and a beam combiner 106. The beam divider 104 incorporates an input square section waveguide 108 connected coaxially to a first rectangular waveguide 110 of dimensions 2a

10   by 2b by L. Here L is $2b^2/\lambda$ as before. The rectangular waveguide 110 is connected to two interferometer arm waveguides 112a and 112b axially parallel to but offset by b/2 either side of an interferometer axis 114. The interferometer arm waveguides 112a and 112b have like dimensions to those of the input waveguide 108.

15

The interferometer arm waveguides are connected to a second, or subsidiary, rectangular waveguide 116 arranged coaxially with and dimensioned as the first such waveguide 110. The subsidiary waveguide 116 is connected to a central output waveguide 118 and to two offset output

20   waveguides 120a and 120b. The central output waveguide 118 is coaxial with the interferometer axis 114. The offset output waveguides 120a and 120b are axially spaced from the axis 114 by b/2, and are coaxial with the interferometer arm waveguides 112a and 112b respectively. In order that there be a finite wall thickness between the central output waveguide 118

25   and each of the offset waveguides 120a and 120b, geometry dictates that b must be greater than 4a. The input waveguide 108, the interferometer arm waveguides 112a and 112b, and the output waveguides 118 and 120 are all of length L. Their length is not however critical since they are operating in fundamental mode only.

30

The interferometer 100 operates as follows. The beam divider 104 functions as the beamsplitter 10. It divides a fundamental mode radiation input from the waveguide 108 into two equal intensity, in phase fundamental mode beams in the interferometer arm waveguides 112a and 112b.

As illustrated, the interferometer arm waveguides 112a and 112b are
identical. They consequently provide in-phase inputs to the subsidiary
rectangular waveguide 116. The latter acts in reverse compared to the
first such waveguide 110, and recombines the in-phase inputs into a single

5   beam in fundamental mode input to the central output waveguide 118. This
function is equivalent to Figure 8 in reverse. It illustrates the
reversibility of devices of the invention. No significant radiation
intensity reaches the offset output waveguides 120a and 120b.

10   If however a phase change is introduced into radiation propagating in one
of the interferometer arm waveguides 112a and 112b relative to that in the
other, then the intensity in the central output waveguide 118 is reduced.

As has been said, the interferometer 100 is equivalent to two devices 104

15   and 106 of the invention back to back. Of these, the beam divider 104
operates as the device 10 described earlier, and the beam recombiner 106
operates in reverse and includes additional waveguides 112a and 112b. The
beam recombiner 106 consequently demonstrates that devices of the
invention may be operated in reverse and may include additional output

20   waveguides to accept radiation arising from inputs of differing phase
characteristics.

Figures 11 and 12 are families of electric field intensity distributions
for the subsidiary rectangular waveguide 116. They respectively

25   illustrate the situations in the subsidiary waveguide 116 for in-phase
inputs indicated by twin electric field amplitude maxima at 124 and for
antiphase inputs indicated by a maximum and a minimum in this quantity at
126.

30   Figure 11 is equivalent to Figure 8 reversed. In-phase input intensity
maxima 127 excite only symmetric or odd modes in the subsidiary
waveguide 116 and give rise to a single central output maximum 128.
Figure 12 however demonstrates that a π phase difference between the
inputs 129 to the second waveguide 116 results in twin output radiation

intensity maxima 131a and 131b. The maxima 131a and 131b are centred on
the offset output waveguides 120a and 120b respectively, and the radiation
intensity 131c at the central output waveguide 118 is zero.

5   In general, any phase difference (not only π) between the inputs to the
     subsidiary rectangular waveguide 116 will lead to the excitation of even
     as well as odd modes and change the magnitude of the intensity in the
     central output waveguide 118.   Modulation of the phase difference
     modulates this intensity. The modulation may be achieved by incorporation
10   of an electro-optic modulator or a discharge cell into one of the
     interferometer arm waveguides 112a and 112b. Alternatively, a fluid cell
     could be incorporated in one of the interferometer arm waveguides to allow
     detection of small changes in liquid or gas refractive index. In either
     case, the other arm waveguide would have a compensating increase in
15   optical path to   oduce equal phase inputs to the subsidiary rectangular
     waveguide 116 in the absence of phase change to be measured.

     Referring now to Figure 13, there is shown a perspective view of a further
     embodiment of the invention. It is in the form of a beamsplitter
20   indicated generally by 140. The beamsplitter 140 differs from earlier
     embodiments in that it employs solid waveguides. It incorporates a
     multimode central waveguide 142 with a central longitudinal axis 144. A
     single input waveguide 146 is connected to one end wall 142a of the
     multimode waveguide 142 and is coaxial with the latter. Four output
25   waveguides 148a to 148d extend from the other end wall 142b of the
     multimode waveguide 142, the output waveguides having respective central
     axes 150a to 150d. The multimode waveguide 142 may be considered as
     longitudinally divided into quarters 152a to 152d by vertical planes
     through the central axis 144 and two further axes 154a and 154b parallel
30   to the former and either side of it. The output waveguides are located so
     that their axes 150a to 150d are central to respective multimode waveguide
     quarters 152a to 152d. More generally, in the case of a beamsplitter
     having N output waveguides, the output waveguide axes would each be
     central to a respective longitudinal subdivision of the associated

multimode waveguide, there being N equal subdivisions. These axes are therefore located periodically across the multimode waveguide's transverse cross-section.

5   The multimode waveguide 142 is 468 μm long and 24 μm wide, and its quarters 152a to 152d are consequently 6 μm wide. Its transverse cross-section is constant. The input and output waveguides 146 and 148a to 148d are 2 μm wide; the latter have 6 μm spacing between adjacent pairs of axes 150a/150b etc and 3 μm spacing between outermost axes 150a and 150d and

10   respective multimode waveguide sidewalls 142c and 142d.

The input waveguide 146 receives input light as shown by an arrow 156. The output waveguides 148a to 148d have end faces 160a to 160d at which light emerges, as indicated by arrows such as 162. A chain line 164

15   indicates a position at which the beamsplitter 142 may be cleaved to permit optical measurements at the end wall 142b,.

The beamsplitter 140 has a layer structure shown on an expanded scale in Figure 14, in which an output waveguide end face 160 is shown. The

20   beamsplitter incorporates a substrate wafer 170 of semi-insulating GaAs of the kind normally used in epitaxially-grown devices. The substrate wafer 170 bears the following upwardly successive layers:-

(a)   a GaAs buffer layer 172 0.1 μm thick;

25

(b)   an $A\ell_{0.1}Ga_{0.9}As$ lower cladding layer 174 2.5 μm thick (refractive index n = 3.420);

(c)   a GaAs waveguide core layer 176 1.0 μm thick (n = 3.479);

30

(d)   an $A\ell_{0.1}Ga_{0.9}As$ upper cladding layer 178 1.0 μm thick (n = 3.420); and

(e)   a GaAs capping layer 180 0.1 μm thick.

In the vertical direction, i.e along the thickness dimension of the layers 172 to 180, the input, output and multimode waveguides 146, 148a to 148d and 142 are monomode. Because the input and output waveguides 146 and

5   148a to 148d are only 2 μm wide, for Nd-YAG laser radiation they are also monomode in the width dimension orthogonal to the layer thickness. The multimode waveguide 142 however supports a plurality of modes in this second transverse direction by virtue of its 24 μm width.

10   Light is confined to the core layer 176 by the cladding layers 174 and 178. This region only supports the fundamental mode of propagation in the vertical direction for Nd-YAG laser radiation. The effective refractive index n_e of the combination of the waveguide layers 174/176/178 is intermediate the core and cladding indices, and is 3.455. The Nd-YAG

15   laser wavelength in the beamsplitter 140 is therefore the free space value of 1.064 μm (λ_o) divided by 3.455 (n_e).

The multimode waveguide length is 468 μm. This is equal to L/2, where L is given by Equation (1) as $2b^2/\lambda$. Here 2b is the multimode waveguide

20   width of 24 μm and λ is the Nd-YAG laser wavelength in the waveguides 142, 146 and 148a to 148d. L/2 corresponds to the curve 72 in Figure 8, where a fundamental mode input represented by the curve 70 is converted to four fundamental mode excitations for appropriately located output waveguides 148a to 148d. Evaluating L/2 gives:-

25

$$L/2 \ = \ \frac{1}{2} \ . \ 2b^2/\lambda \ = \ 144 \times \frac{3.455}{1.064} \ = \ 468\mu m \tag{16}$$

which is as in Figure 12.

30   A process for constructing the beamsplitter 140 is as follows. The layers 172 to 180 are deposited in succession on the substrate 170 by known epitaxial techniques without specific provision for doping. This leaves background doping in the region $10^{14}/cm^3$ to $10^{16}/cm^3$.

After layer deposition, a layer of photoresist is spun on to the capping layer 180. A mask defining the outline of the beamsplitter 140 is placed over the photoresist, and ultraviolet light is used to illuminate the photoresist through the mask. The photoresist is then developed, and UV-

5   exposed regions are removed chemically to uncover semiconductor material for removal. The substrate wafer is then placed in a reactive ion etching machine and etched for one hour. This produces an etch depth of 2.5 μm, which consequently extends entirely through the capping, upper cladding and core layers 178 to 176 and 0.4 μm into the lower cladding layer 174.

10   This defines upstanding or ridge waveguides such as waveguides 142, 146 and 148a to 148d.

Whereas the foregoing procedure relates to the ternary semiconductor material system $A\ell_xGa_{1-x}As$, it is also possible to employ other ternary

15   and quaternary semiconductor material systems. For example, InGaAsP may be employed.

The embodiment shown in Figures 13 and 14 was not constructed. A photolithography mask was instead produced which bore a variety of

20   beasmplitter patterns. It provided for the production of wafers bearing many different forms of beamsplitter for testing. Among these were devices incorporating tapered multimode waveguides. One such is illustrated in Figure 15 and is indicated generally by 190.

25   The tapered beamsplitter 190 has a layer structure as previously described for the beamsplitter 140; i.e their constructions in the vertical or thickness direction are equivalent. The tapered beamsplitter 190 incorporates an input waveguide 192 2 μm wide and a multimode waveguide 194 326 μm long tapering linearly from 20 μm to 10 μm in width between

30   ends 194a and 194b. Two output waveguides 196a and 196b extend from the narrower end 194b, these being 1 μm in width.

It can be shown that the effect of tapering the multimode waveguide 194 is to change the length required to obtain a given splitting by a

multiplicative factor M.   M is the ratio of the width of the output end
194b to that of the input end 194a, and is 0.5 in the present example.   In
particular, the length L in Equation (1) required to produce one to two
way splitting becomes:-

5

$$L = 2Mb^2/\lambda \tag{17}$$

where b is the half width of the multimode waveguide input end 194a. For
the beamsplitter 190:-

10

$$L = 2 \times 0.5 \times 100 \times 3.455/1.064 = 325\mu m \tag{18}$$

Equations (17) and (18) demonstrate that tapering a multimode waveguide
alters the length required to obtain a given degree of beamsplitting. The
15   parameter M may be greater than unity, corresponding to a multimode
waveguide which increases in width from input to output. This however
increases the length required for a given degree of beamsplitting. The
taper may be linear as shown in Figure 15, or it may be non-linear. In
the latter case equation (17) does not apply. The degree of taper must be
20   such as to provide for radiation within the multimode waveguide to be
incident on its walls at angles greater than the critical angle. This is
satisfied for low mode numbers by any straight or longitudinally widening
waveguide, or by the waveguide 194 which narrows relatively slowly along
its length. In a GaAs waveguide bounded by air, a reducing taper angle
25   should be less than 5° measured between waveguide wall and central axis.
Strictly speaking, the output end of a tapered multimode guide should be
curved, but for small taper angles less than 5° it is not essential.

Whereas Equation (17) refers to a single taper, it is also possible to
30   design a multimode waveguide with multiple successive tapers. These may
be in the same sense, ie reducing or increasing, or of opposite senses.

Referring now to Figure 16, there are shown results obtained from testing
beam splitters of various types made as described with reference to

Figures 13 to 15. These results were obtained from three non-tapered devices arranged respectively for 1 to 2 way, 1 to 5 way and 1 to 10 way beamsplitting, together with one tapered device with dimensions as illustrated in Figure 15. The 1 to 2 way device had a multimode central

5   waveguide 936 µm long and 24 µm wide, and input and output waveguides 2 µm wide. The equivalents for the 1 to 5 way and 1 to 10 way devices were 30 µm x 586 µm and 40 µm x 521 µm respectively.

The effectiveness of each test beamsplitter was determined as follows.

10   They were cleaved at respective multimode waveguide output ends, these being positions equivalent to line 164 in Figure 13. This enabled the intensity distributions at ends of multimode waveguides to be measured, i.e at positions corresponding to entrance apertures of output waveguides.

15   Each input waveguide was illuminated with light from an Nd-YAG laser. The laser output was focussed to a diffraction-limited spot 1 µm in diameter by means of microscope objective lenses, and this spot was applied to each input waveguide end face in turn. Intensity patterns appearing at respective cleaved faces were measured with an infrared camera.

20

Figure 16 displays results in two forms for each of the test beamsplitters. There are consequently four groups of results indicated generally by 200, 202, 204 and 206. Upper lines 200a to 206a of the groups represent the infrared camera images in each case. Lower graphs

25   200b to 206b represent intensity variation with distance across the respective multimode waveguide output face in each case. The lines 200a etc bear dots such as 200c to 206c indicating spots of light. The horizontal scales differ between groups, as indicated by the spacings given between spots such as 200c. The graphs 200b etc have maxima such as

30   200d indicating the intensity variation through associated light spots immediately above.

The result group 200 relates to the 1 to 2 way non-tapered beamsplitter. The spots 200c have centres 12 µm apart. The associated maxima 200d have

a full width at half maximum (FWHM) of 1.8 μm, which is slightly less than the width (2 μm) of the associated output waveguides on which the spots 200c are centred. The maxima 200d are virtually identical, indicating high quality, equal intensity beamsplitting. Moreover, the graph 200b

5   goes to zero between these maxima; this indicates ideal beamsplitting characteristics.

Groups 202 and 204 show similar results for the 1 to 5 and 1 to 10 way devices. These show maxima 202d and 204d with an intensity spread of ±

10   15% and ± 20% respectively. However, division into the correct number of output beams was obtained, together with the required regular spacing and good matching to the output waveguide width and fundamental mode in each case. The 1 to 10 way device exhibits minor unwanted light spots such as 204e. This indicates that light intensity in regions between adjacent

15   maxima is not quite zero.

The effects of spread in intensities at maxima 202d and 204d and unwanted light such as 204e is attributed to the following:

20   (a)   reflection at cleaved faces equivalent to 164, where a
                GaAs:air interface occurs, and

         (b)   limited resolving power and field of view of the camera used
                to obtain results.

25

The result group 206 for the tapered beamsplitter shows the correct number of maxima (two) 206d with the required 5 μm spacing.

In implementations of the semiconductor beamsplitters in integrated

30   optical circuits, limitations (a) and (b) above would not apply.

The foregoing description with reference to Figures 1 to 16 has dealt in detail with cases involving input, multimode and output waveguides where:-

(a)   the input waveguide is straight and coaxial with the multimode
waveguides,

(b)   the multimode waveguide is multimode in one transverse
5   dimension orthogonal to the waveguide thickness and monomode
in the thickness dimension, and

(c)   the output waveguide axes are parallel to and coplanar with
that of the multimode and input waveguides.

10

Conditions (a) to (c) above are not essential. The input waveguide axis
may be curved, provided that light in this waveguide excites only
symmetric modes of the multimode waveguide. The multimode waveguide may
be multimode in both transverse dimensions. For example, as has been
15 mentioned, a square input waveguide may be connected coaxially to a square
multimode waveguide. This will produce two-way splitting in both
transverse dimensions. It would form the basis for a fibre optic multiway
connector. The connector, a multimode waveguide, would have an input port
at one end accepting an input fibre and multiple output ports for
20 respective receive fibres.

The waveguide axes need not be parallel. The output waveguides may be
curved provided that the fundamental radiation mode they support
experiences total internal reflection at waveguide walls. However, it is
25 necessary for the radiation amplitude distribution to be of constant phase
across the aperture or input port where the input waveguide merges into
the multimode waveguide. The input port of the beamsplitter 10 is the
aperture 40 in Figure 2. This criterion is satisfied by an input
waveguide operating in fundamental mode only and which is axially parallel
30 to the multimode waveguide where they merge at the input port.

Referring now to Figure 17, there is shown a schematic perspective view of
a further form of beamsplitter of the invention indicated generally by
220. The beamsplitter 220 incorporates a fundamental mode input hollow

waveguide 222 of internal square cross-section with side 2a. It has a multimode waveguide 224 of length L and also of internally square cross-section, but with sides 2b in extent. The input and multimode waveguides 222 and 224 are coaxial. The beamsplitter 220 also incorporates four

5 fundamental mode hollow output waveguides 226a to 226d, these being axially parallel to the input and multimode waveguides 222 and 224. They have the same internal cross-section as the input waveguide 222, i.e side 2a.

10 Figure 18 is a section on lines XVIII-XVIII in Figure 17 looking in the direction of arrows 227. It shows the disposition of the output waveguides' central axes 228a to 228d respectively in relation to the input and multimode waveguides' central axis 230. It is a transverse section perpendicular to the longitudinal axes 228a to 228d and 230. Each

15 output waveguide axis such as 228a is offset by $b/\sqrt{2}$ from the multimode axis 230. These offsets are diagonally upward and downward, and to the left and right. This locates the output waveguide axes centrally of respective quarters of the transverse cross-sectional area of the multimode waveguide 224.

20

The beamsplitter 220 is equivalent to a two-dimensional version of the beamsplitter 10 of Figure 1. This is because the central waveguide 224 is multimode in both transverse dimensions. Consequently the fundamental mode of the input waveguide excites symmetric modes of the multimode

25 waveguide in both transverse dimensions, ie modes EH_{mn} where m and n are both odd and both can take values greater than unity. In the beamsplitter 10, a restriction of m = 1 applied because the multimode waveguide 20 in the vertical dimension was limited to monomode operation.

Because of the transverse two-dimensional nature of the multimode

30 waveguide 224, radiation propagating in the input waveguide (fundamental mode) gives rise to four half-cycle sinusoidal intensity maxima (not shown) centred on the output waveguide axes 228a to 228d. The intensity distribution in the plane of Figure 18 is equivalent to two versions of curve 75 in Figure 8 arranged one below the other. In consequence, the

beamsplitter 220 provides 1 to 4 way beamsplitting with all four output beams in phase. This beamsplitter could provide a fibre optic multiway coupler if the input and output waveguides were fibre optics.

5   The beamsplitters 10 and 220 may be adapted for use as laser devices. In this case, they would be operated with the output waveguides 22/24 or 226a etc filled with a laser gain medium and arranged for excitation of the medium. For example, the waveguides 22 and 24 might be filled with CO_2 gas and have radio-frequency excitation electrodes and associated

10   circuitry. Laser mirrors would be located at ends of the input and output waveguides 18 and 22/24 remote from the multimode waveguide 20. The mirror associated with the input waveguide would be a partially transmissive output coupler mirror. The other mirror would be as fully reflecting as possible. Laser action in the output waveguides would give

15   rise to beams combined into one in the input waveguide. The partially reflecting mirror would output a fraction of the combined beam to free space and return the remainder to provide feedback. This feedback would be divided equally between the output or laser gain waveguides. The arrangement is possible because an in-phase fundamental mode maximum

20   (eg 70a) at the input waveguide gives rise to in-phase maxima (eg 75a, 75b) at the output guides. Consequently, there is in-phase recombination and division of radiation in passing from the output waveguides to the input waveguide and returning respectively.

25   Referring now to Figures 19 and 20, these respectively show schematic plan and side elevations of a further embodiment of the invention configured as a laser indicated generally by 240. The laser 240 incorporates an alumina waveguide body portion 242. The latter consists of five sections 244 to 252, these being hollowed to provide respectively a single monomode output

30   waveguide 254, a first multimode waveguide 256 L/2 in length, four monomode laser waveguides 258, a second multimode waveguide 260 L/2 in length, and two monomode feedback waveguides 262. The feedback waveguides 262 are connected centrally of respective halves of the second multimode waveguide 260, and the laser waveguides 258 are connected centrally of

respective halves of the second multimode waveguide 260, and the laser
waveguides 258 are connected centrally of respective quarters of both
multimode waveguides 256 and 260. The laser waveguides 258 have radio
frequency (RF) excitation electrodes 264 of conventional kind.

5

The laser 240 incorporates a partially reflecting mirror (output coupler)
266 adjacent the output waveguide 254 and a fully reflecting mirror 268
adjacent the feedback waveguides 262. The waveguides 254 to 262 are
filled with CO_2 gas as a laser medium, and laser gain is provided in the
10   laser waveguides 258 by RF excitation.

The laser 240 is equivalent to the beamsplitter 10 with the central
waveguide 20 being divided into two halves and four parallel monomode
laser waveguides 258 being inserted to connect the two halves. Laser
15   radiation reflected from the output coupler mirror 266 passes along the
output waveguide 254 and is divided into four (with unequal phasing) by
the first multimode waveguide 256. This is shown by curves 70 and 72 in
Figure 8, in which 1 to 4 way splitting occurs in a length L/2 of
multimode waveguide. The radiation is amplified in the laser waveguides
20   258. It passes to the second multimode waveguide 260, which recombines it
into two beams (which are in-phase) in the feedback waveguides 262. This
transformation is that between curves 72 and 75 in Figure 8. The
radiation is reflected at the fully reflecting mirror 268. It retraces
its path to the output waveguide 254 for partial reflection and partial
25   transmission at the output coupler mirror 266. Transmission provides an
output beam indicated by an arrow 270.

If additional laser waveguides are required to augment the gain, these may
be provided. However, the lengths of the multimode waveguides 256 and 260
30   require altering to provide 1 to N way splitting followed by re-
establishment of in-phase conditions. For example, six laser waveguides
could be accommodated by a first multimode waveguide L/3 long and a second
multimode waveguide 2L/3 long. This would provide 1 to 6 way out of phase

splitting (as between curves 70 and 71 in Figure 8) followed by 6 to 2 way in-phase recombination (as between curves 71 and 75). The arrangement of Figures 19 and 20 consequently provides a means for phase-locking an array of laser waveguides. They also demonstrate the reversibility of devices

5   of the invention as regards light path, provided that any necessary phase adjustments are made.

The foregoing description has discussed hollow and solid waveguides for use at infra-red wavelengths of about 1 μm and 10 μm. It is also possible

10   to design waveguide systems to implement the invention at visible and microwave wavelengths.

Referring now to Figure 21, there is shown a horizontal sectional plan view of a further embodiment of a beamsplitter of the invention. This is

15   indicated generally by 280. The beamsplitter 280 incorporates what may be referred to as a "compound" multimode waveguide 282. The compound waveguide 282 has first and second sections 282a and 282b with a common axis 284. The latter are of like height 2a, but their respective widths are $2b_1$ and $2b_2$ where b_2 is greater than $(b_1 + a)$. They have respective

20   lengths given by:-

$$L_1 = 2b_1^2/\lambda \qquad\qquad (19.1)$$

$$L_2 = 2b_2^2/\lambda \qquad\qquad (19.2)$$

25

A single input waveguide 286 of width and height 2a is connected coaxially to an outer end 288 of the first waveguide section 282a. Four output waveguides 290a to 290d are connected to an outer end 292 of the second waveguide section 282b. Cartesian axes for the y and z directions are

30   indicated at 294; the z axis is treated as being the device longitudinal axis 284. The locations of the output waveguide centres 290ac to 290dc in the y direction are given by:-

$$290ac, \qquad y = (b_2 + b_1)/2 \qquad\qquad (20.1)$$

$$290bc, \qquad y = (b_2 - b_1)/2 \qquad\qquad (20.2)$$

$$290cc, \qquad y = -(b_2 - b_1)/2 \qquad\qquad (20.3)$$

$$290dc, \qquad y = -(b_2 + b_1)/2 \qquad\qquad (20.4)$$

In view of the detailed analyses of previously described embodiments of the invention, the mode of operation of the beamsplitter 280 will be described briefly. A fundamental mode excitation from the input waveguide 286 produces beam splitting into two. This occurs at $y = \pm b_1/2$ in a plane 294 where the waveguide sections 282a and 282b merge. These two beam divisions (not shown) are equivalent to maxima 75a and 75b in Figure 8, and are in-phase. They collectively excite symmetric modes of the second waveguide section 282b. It can be shown by an analysis similar to that given earlier that modal dispersion in this section 282b produces four beam divisions of equal intensity centred on the output waveguide centres 290ac to 290bc. In consequence, the beamsplitter 280 provides 1 to 4 way beam division in a length $(L_1 + L_2)$ at centres which are not periodically spaced (except when $b_2 = 2b_1$). Compound multimode waveguides having more than two sections cascaded together may also be used on the lines indicated in Figure 21.

In addition to those embodiments previously described, further devices of the invention have been constructed in AℓGaAs, and their performance tested. Figure 22 illustrates results obtained from three different one to twenty way beamsplitters of the invention. The three beamsplitters were designed to be of slightly different lengths to investigate tolerance of the invention to inaccuracies in production. Graph 300 illustrates results from a first of these three beamsplitters having a multimode waveguide which was designed to have dimensions height 2a = 2.6 μm, width 26 = 120 μm and length L = 2310 μm. Graphs 302 and 304 illustrate results from the second and third of these beamsplitters, in which multimode waveguide height and width were designed to be of like

dimensions and multimode waveguide length was designed to be 2330 μm and 2350 μm respectively.

As can be clearly seen from graphs 300 and 302, the first and second of the beamsplitters split a single input beam into twenty output beams of approximately equal intensity. Graph 304 for the third beamsplitter actually shows splitting into nineteen beams of approximately equal intensity. This is due to damage of an output guide which should have carried a beam on the extreme right hand side. The average output beam intensity illustrated by graph 300 is significantly lower than the average output beam intensity illustrated by graphs 302 and 304. This may be due to less efficient injection into the input fundamental mode waveguide of the first beamsplitter when compared to the second and third. Alternatively it may be that the actual dimensions of the first beamsplitter are furthest from the "correct" dimensions. The performance of the second and third beamsplitters is very similar.

In practice it has been found that devices of the invention are far less sensitive to slight departures from dimensions calculated to be necessary than are prior art devices based on self-imaging waveguides. Indeed, this is a significant advantage over the prior art since greater tolerances on dimensions may be permitted during device production, thus reducing failure rates and production costs. It also indicates that devices of the invention will be less sensitive to temperature induced changes in width and length. To a first approximation sensitivity of device operation to dimension errors as a result of production techniques, to temperature induced dimension changes and to waveguide wall roughness will scale with mulitmode waveguide length. Prior art devices based on self-imaging waveguides are four times longer than devices of the invention, and will be four times more sensitive to manufacturing errors and temperature change.

Referring now to Figure 23, results obtained from a Mach-Zehnder interferometer of the invention are illustrated graphically. The Mach-

Zehnder interferometer was generally of the form described in relation to

Figure 10 with dimensions as follows: 2a = 2.6 μm, 2b = 32 μm, multimode

waveguides of length 1725 μm, and electrodes 1.0 μm wide and 6 mm long.

Each of graphs 310 to 322 illustrates output intensity distribution from

5   the interferometer for a different voltage applied to the phase shifter,

the voltages being 0V, 5V, 10V, 15V, 20V, 25V and 30V respectively.

Figure 23 illustrates the Mach-Zehnder interferometer operating as

previously described.

10   The efficiency of devices of the invention was investigated as follows.

Five one-to-one devices of the invention were constructed each consisting

of a multimode waveguide connected to fundamental mode square section

input and output waveguides.   Multimode waveguide dimensions were

2a = 2.6 μm, 2b = 12 μm and length 516 μm.   Input and output waveguides

15   were 2.6 x 2.6 x 500μm approximately.   Five such devices were connected

together to form a line.   The transmission efficiency through this line

was compared with that of a fundamental mode comparison square waveguide

of section 2.6μm square and of like overall length.   Light detected at the

output of the line of devices was 135% of the intensity detected at the

20   output of the comparison fundamental mode waveguide.   Since the fifth root

of 1.35 is about 1.06, each device of the invention transmitted

approximately 6% more light than was transmitted by a like length of the

comparison fundamental mode waveguide.

**CLAIMS**

1   An optical device (10) including a multimode waveguide (20) characterised in that:

(a)   a first coupling waveguide (18) arranged for fundamental mode operation is ported to the multimode waveguide (20) centrally of the multimode waveguide's transverse cross-section,

(b)   at least two second coupling waveguides (22, 24) each arranged for fundamental mode operation are ported to the multimode waveguide (20) with port centres spaced apart across the multimode waveguide's transverse cross-section,

(c)   the relative dimensions and positioning of the coupling and multimode waveguides (18, 20, 22, 24) are such that radiation propagating as an in-phase symmetric fundamental mode of the first coupling waveguide (18) would excite only symmetric modes of the multimode waveguide (20), and that modes so excited in the multimode waveguide would excite the fundamental mode of each second coupling waveguide (22, 24) by virtue of modal dispersion along the path of radiation within the multimode waveguide (20).

2   An optical device (10) according to Claim 1 characterised in that the coupling and multimode waveguides (18, 20, 22, 24) are formed as hollows within solid dielectric material (12, 14, 16).

3   An optical device (10) according to Claim 2 characterised in that the dielectric material (12, 14, 16) is alumina.

4   An optical device (140) according to Claim 1 characterised in that the coupling and multimode waveguides (142, 146, 148) are formed as ridge waveguides upstanding from a substrate (170).

5   An optical device (140) according to Claim 4 characterised in that
it is formed of layers of materials (170, 174, 176, 178, 180) of a ternary
or quaternary semiconductor material system.

6   An optical device (140) according to Claim 5 characterised in that
the semiconductor material system is $Al_xGa_{1-x}As$.

7   An optical device (10) according to any preceding claim
characterised in that the coupling and multimode waveguides (18, 20, 22,
24) are formed in a common stratum or a common series of strata, and the
second coupling waveguides (22, 24) have port centres (32, 34)
substantially coplanar with the multimode waveguide axis (30).

8   An optical device (220) according to any one of Claims 1 to 6
characterised in that the multimode waveguide (224) is multimode in two
mutually orthogonal transverse directions, and wherein the second coupling
waveguides (228a to 228d) are disposed as a two dimensional array of such
waveguides.

9   An optical device (10) according to any preceding claim
characterised in that the second coupling waveguides (22, 24) incorporate
a laser gain medium and means for exciting the medium, the device being
arranged for optical feedback with appropriate phasing to achieve laser
action.

10   An optical device (100) according to Claim 9 characterised in that
it includes a second multimode waveguide (116) connected to the second
coupling waveguides (112a, 112b) remote from the first multimode
waveguide (110), the second multimode waveguide (116) being arranged to
provide appropriate phasing.

11   An optical device (100) according to any one of Claims 1 to 6 characterised in that it is arranged as a Mach Zehnder interferometer, and including two second coupling waveguides (112a, 112b) connecting the multimode waveguide (110) to a subsidiary multimode waveguide (116) and thence to a central output waveguide (118) between an outer pair of output waveguides (120a, 120b), and means for varying the optical phase in one second coupling waveguide relative to that in the other, the device being arranged such that in-phase radiation in the coupling waveguides (112a, 112b) gives rise to intensity at least substantially confined to the central output waveguide (118), and radiation in relative antiphase in the coupling waveguides (112a, 112b) gives rise to substantially equal intensities in the outer pair of output waveguides (120a, 120b).
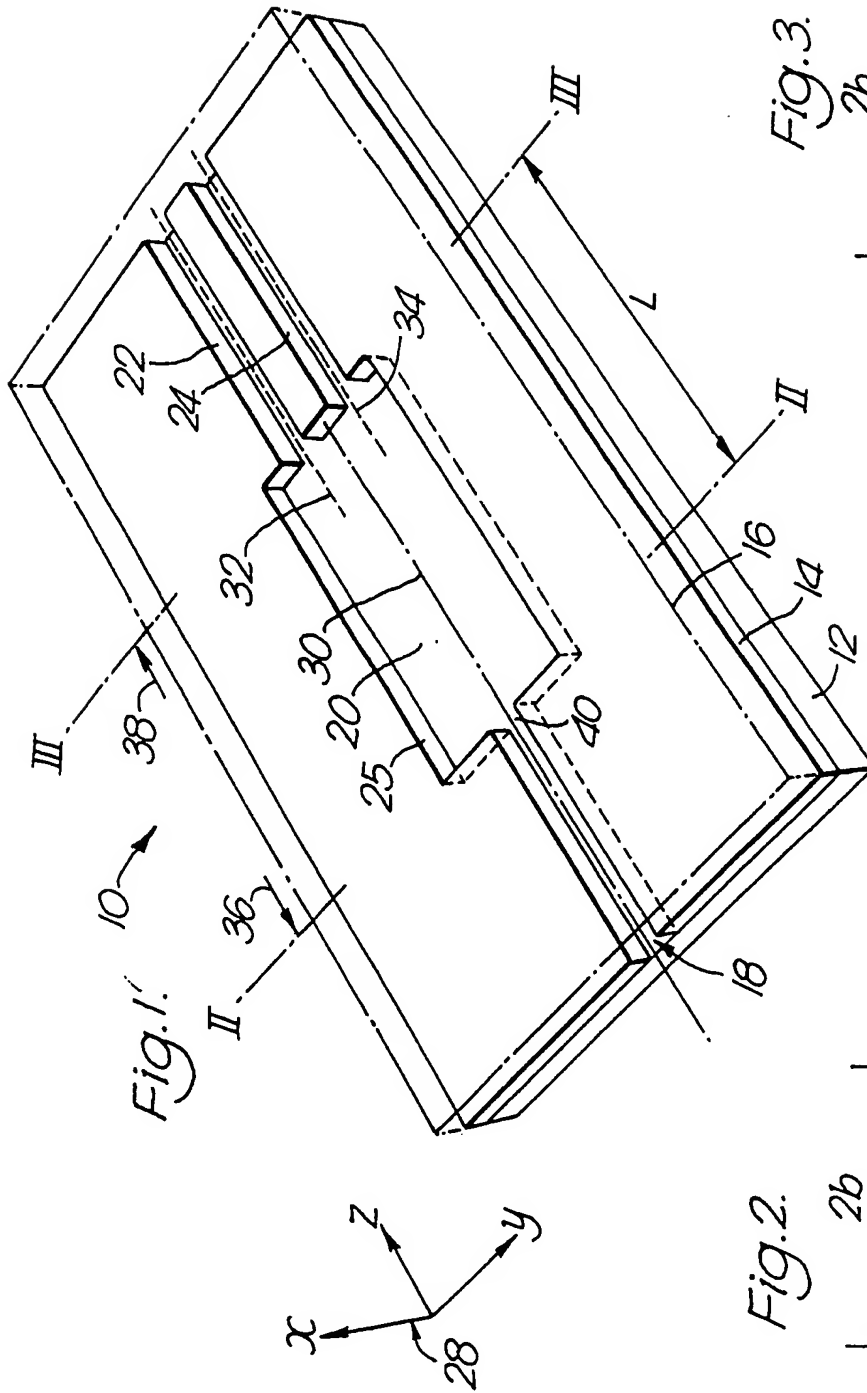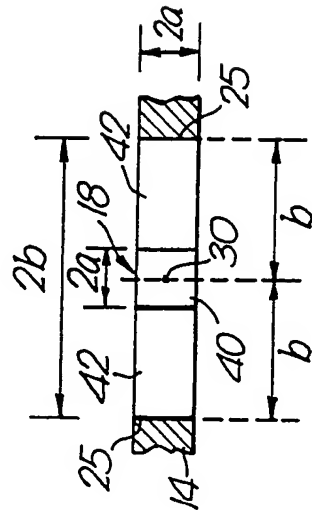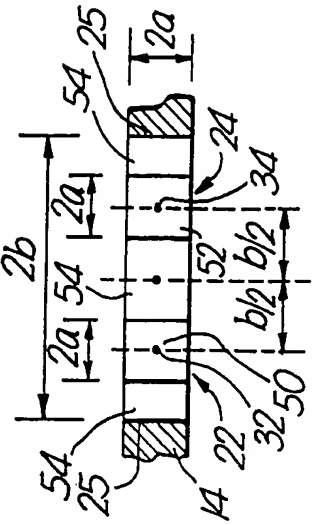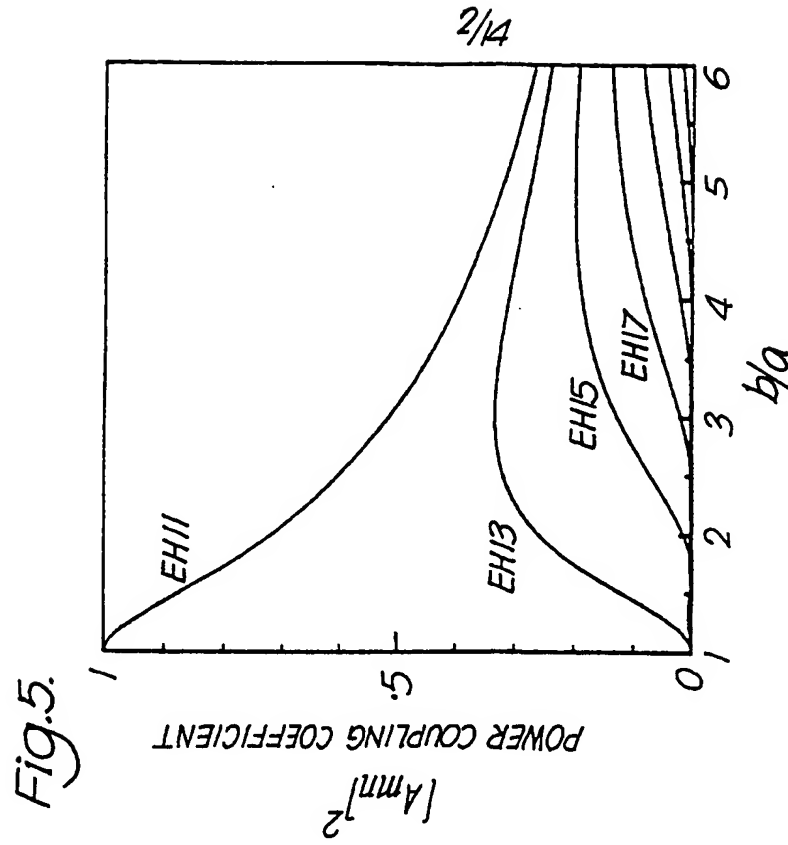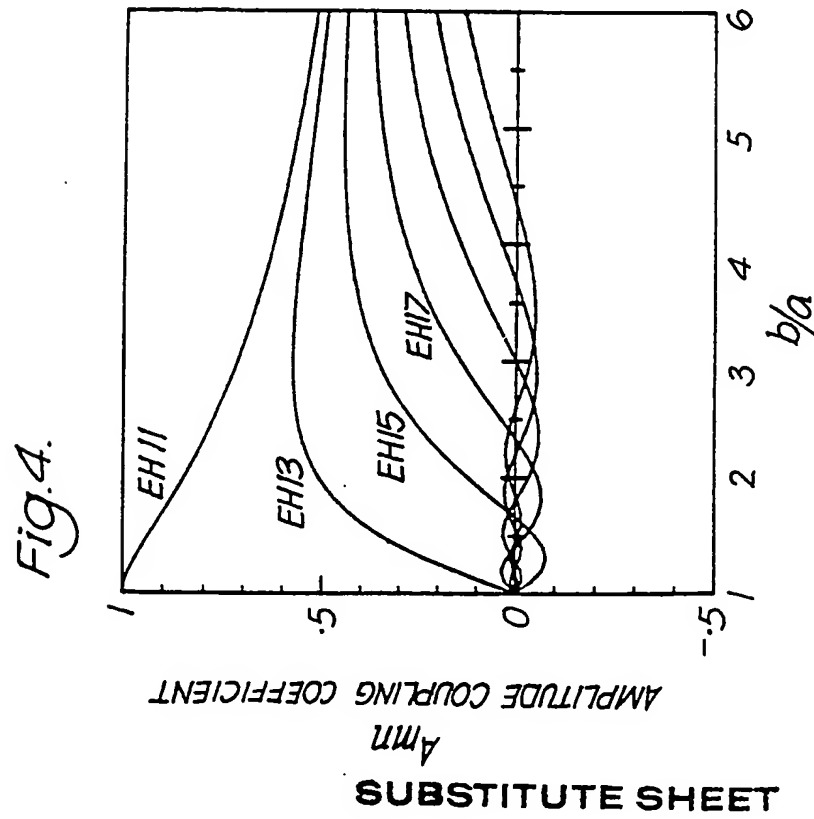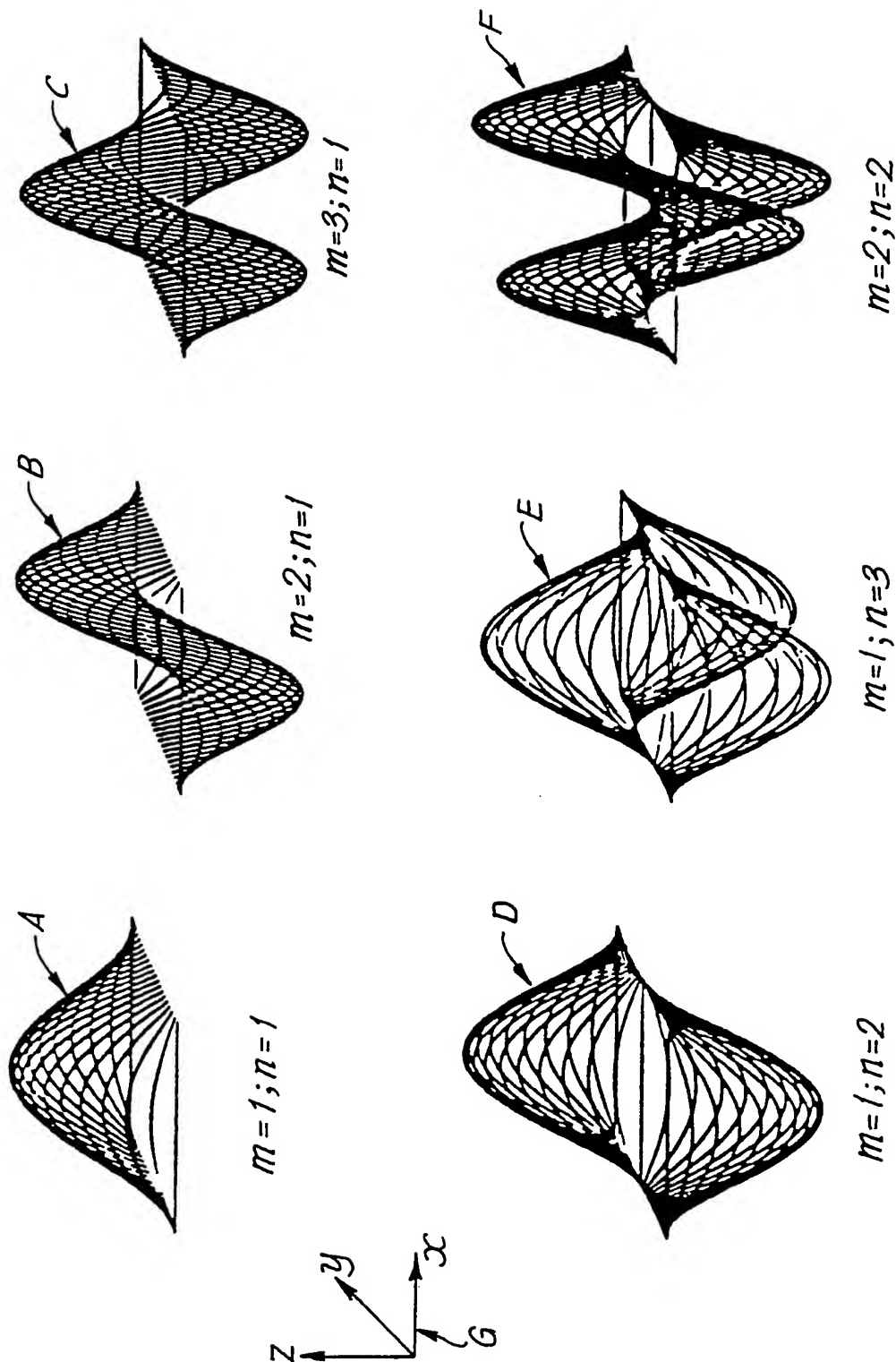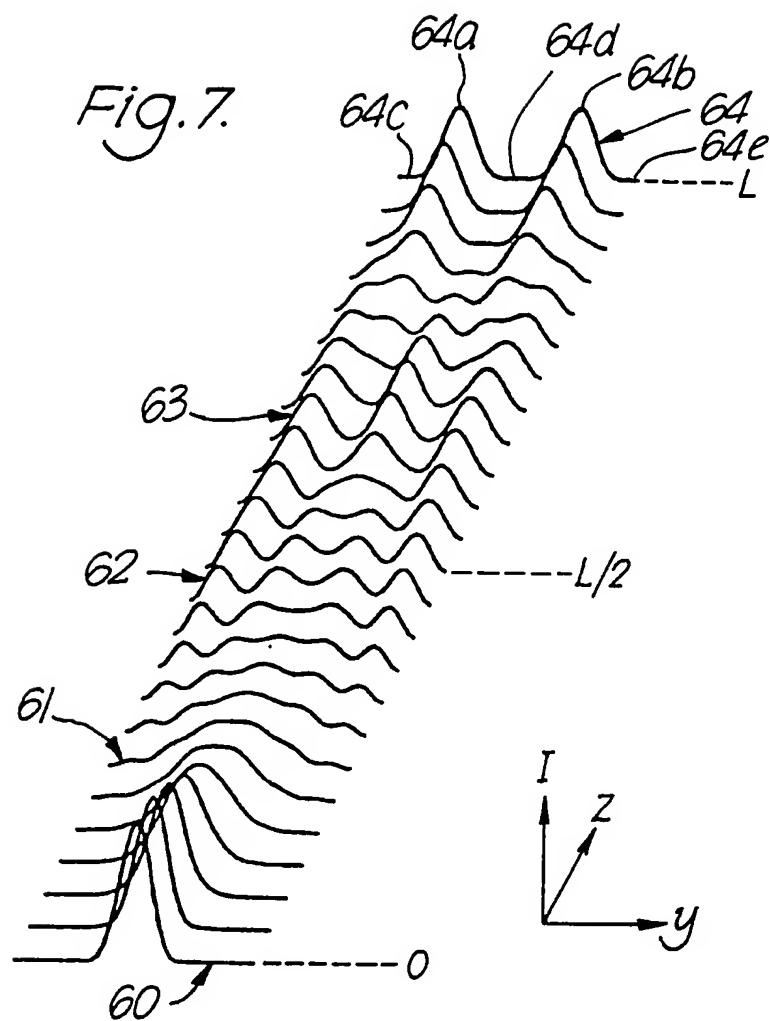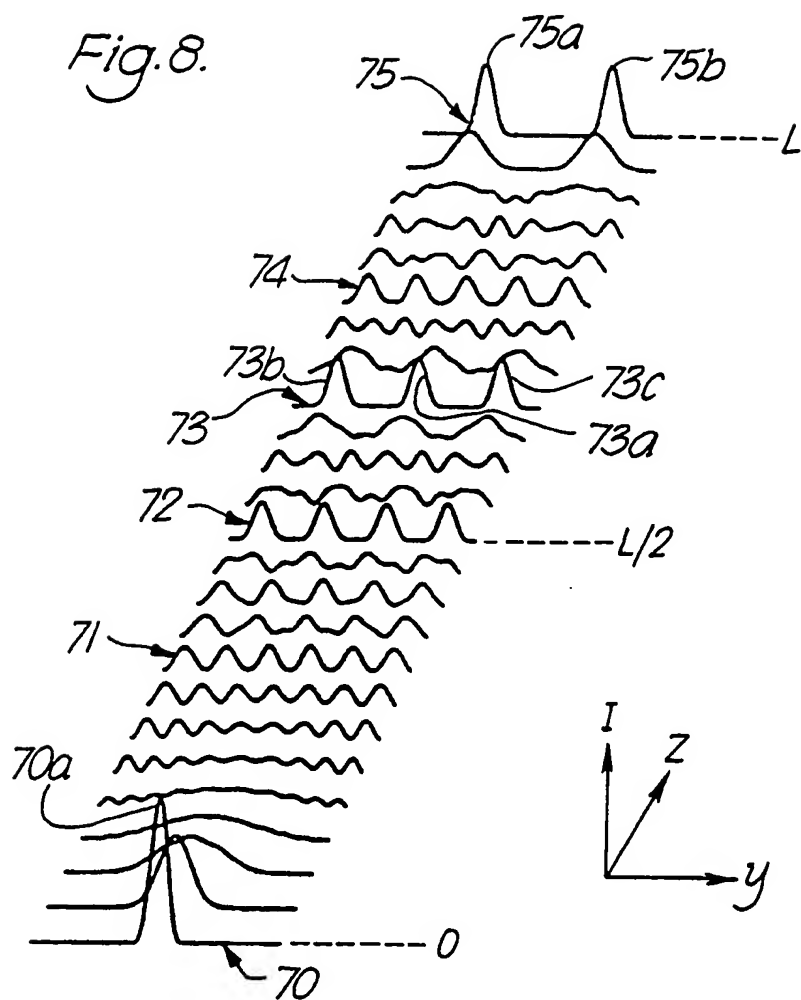
Fig.1.

Fig.2.

Fig.3.

Fig.5.

POWER COUPLING COEFFICIENT

$|A_{mn}|^2$

EH11

EH13

EH15

EH17

b/a

Fig.4.

AMPLITUDE COUPLING COEFFICIENT

A_{mn}

EH11

EH13

EH15

EH17

b/a

Fig.6.

m=3;n=1 — C

m=2;n=1 — B

m=1;n=1 — A

m=2;n=2 — F

m=1;n=3 — E

m=1;n=2 — D

Fig.7.

Fig.8.

Fig.9.

Fig.10.

Fig.15.

Fig.12.

Fig.11.

Fig.14.

Fig.13.

Fig. 16.

10/14

12μm

200a

200c

I TO 2 WAY SPLITTER

200d

200b   200

1·8μm

6μm

202a

202c

I TO 5 WAY SPLITTER

2μm

202d

202   202b

4μm

204a

204c

I TO 10 WAY SPLITTER

204e

204d

204b   204

206c

206a

I TO 2 WAY SPLITTER
(TAPERED)

5μm

206d

206   206b
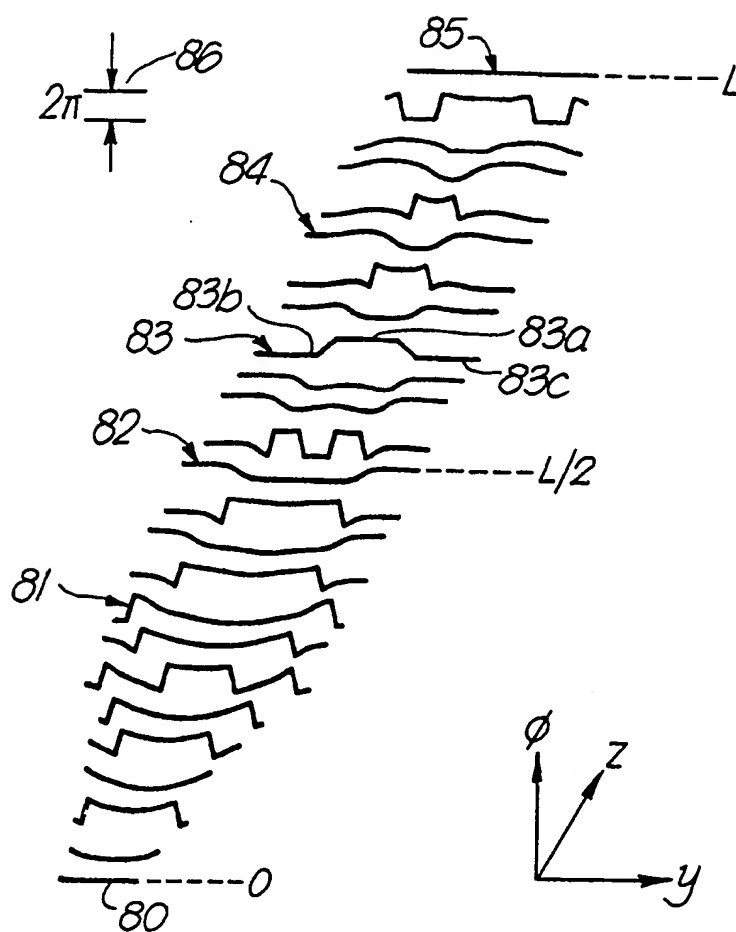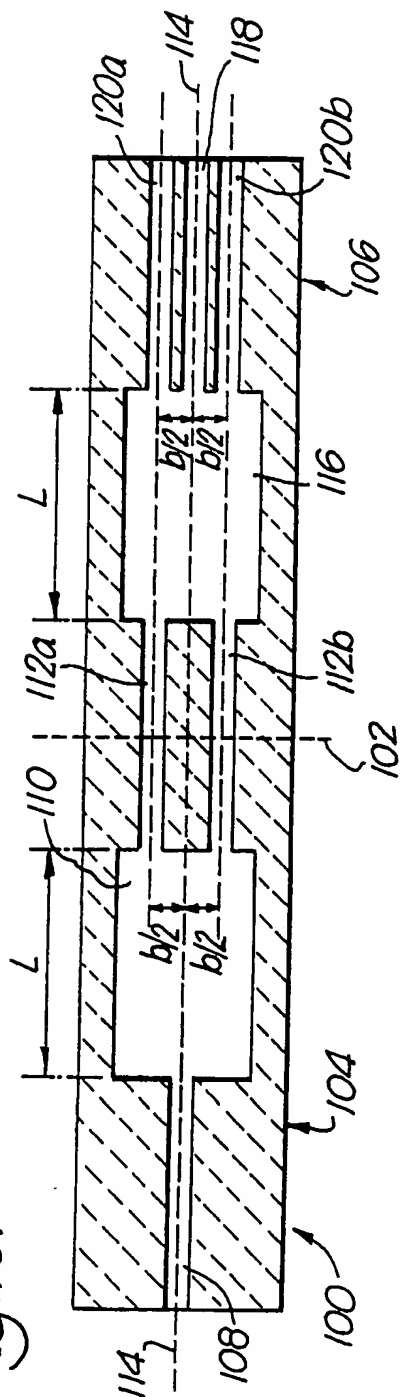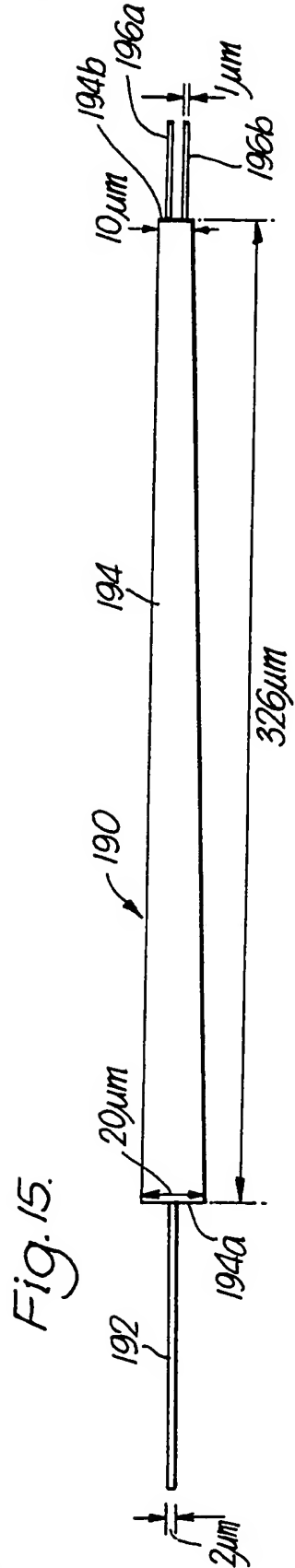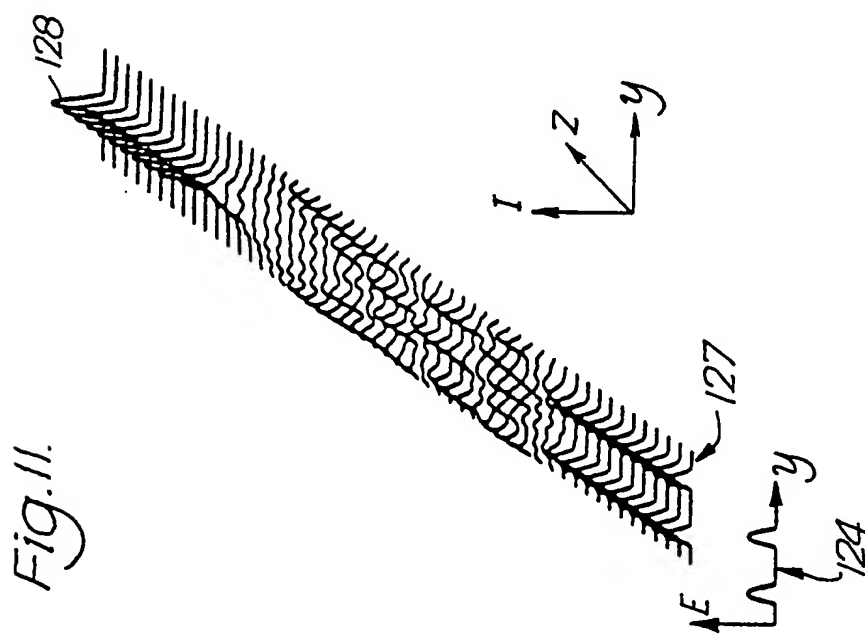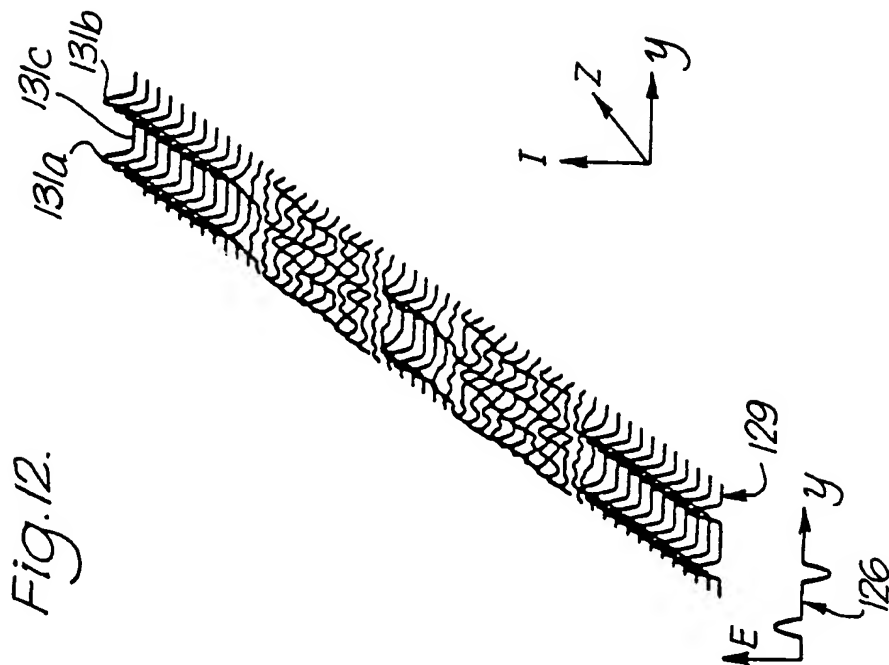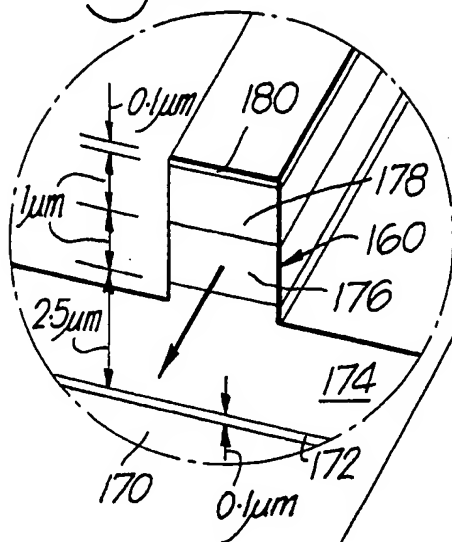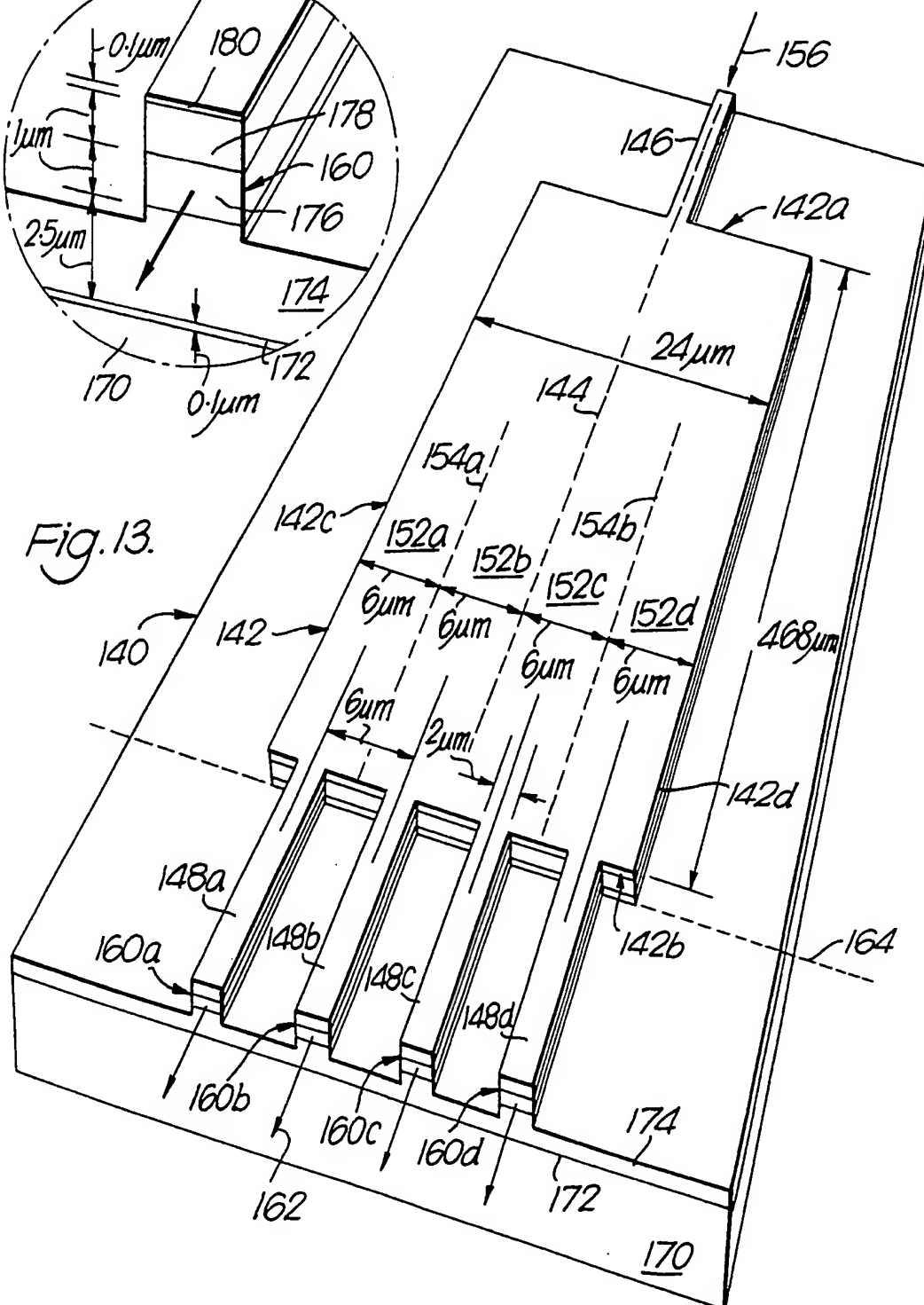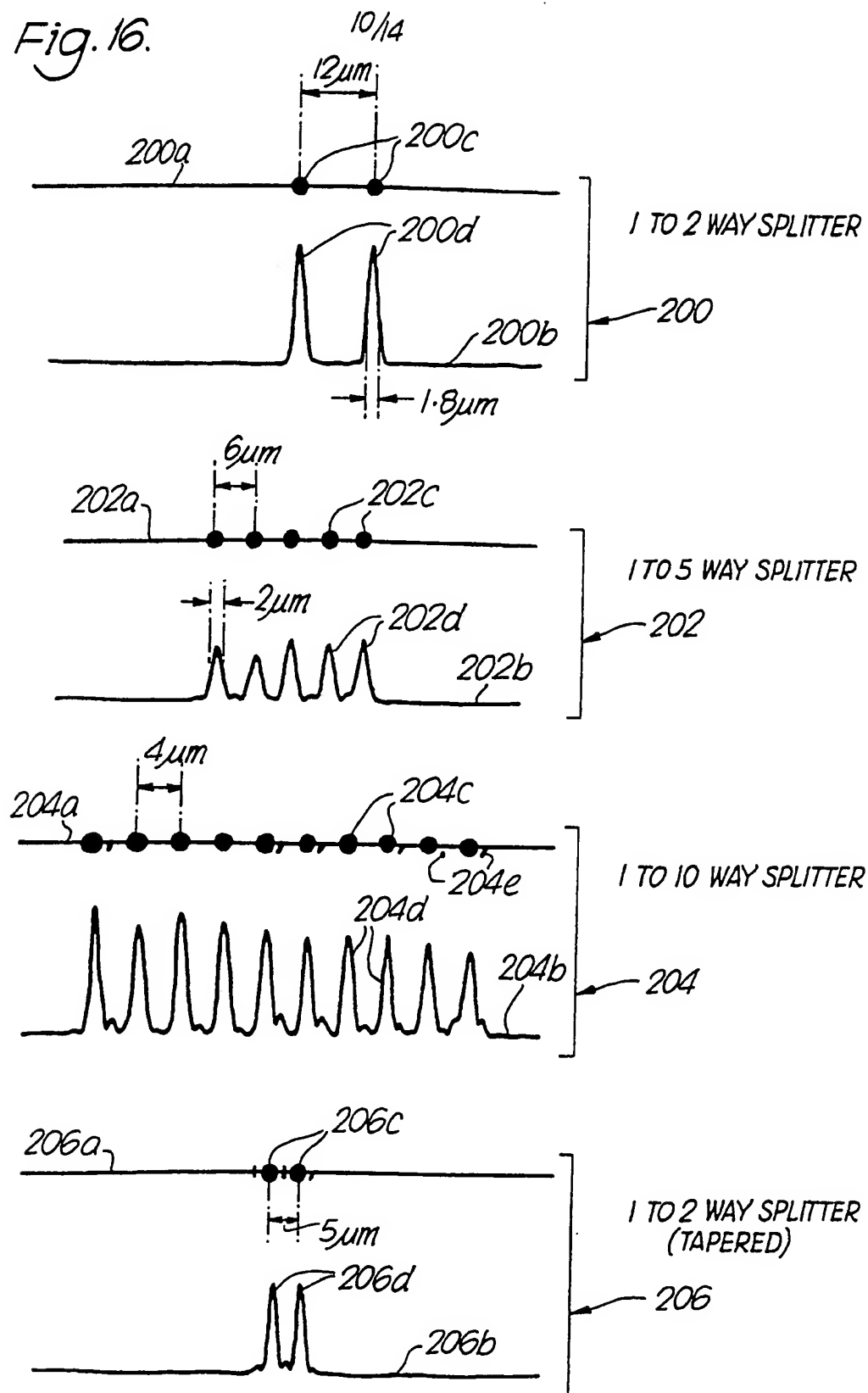
MEASURED INTENSITY AT THE CLEAVED OUTPUT
OF GaAs/AlGaAs BEAM SPLITTER.
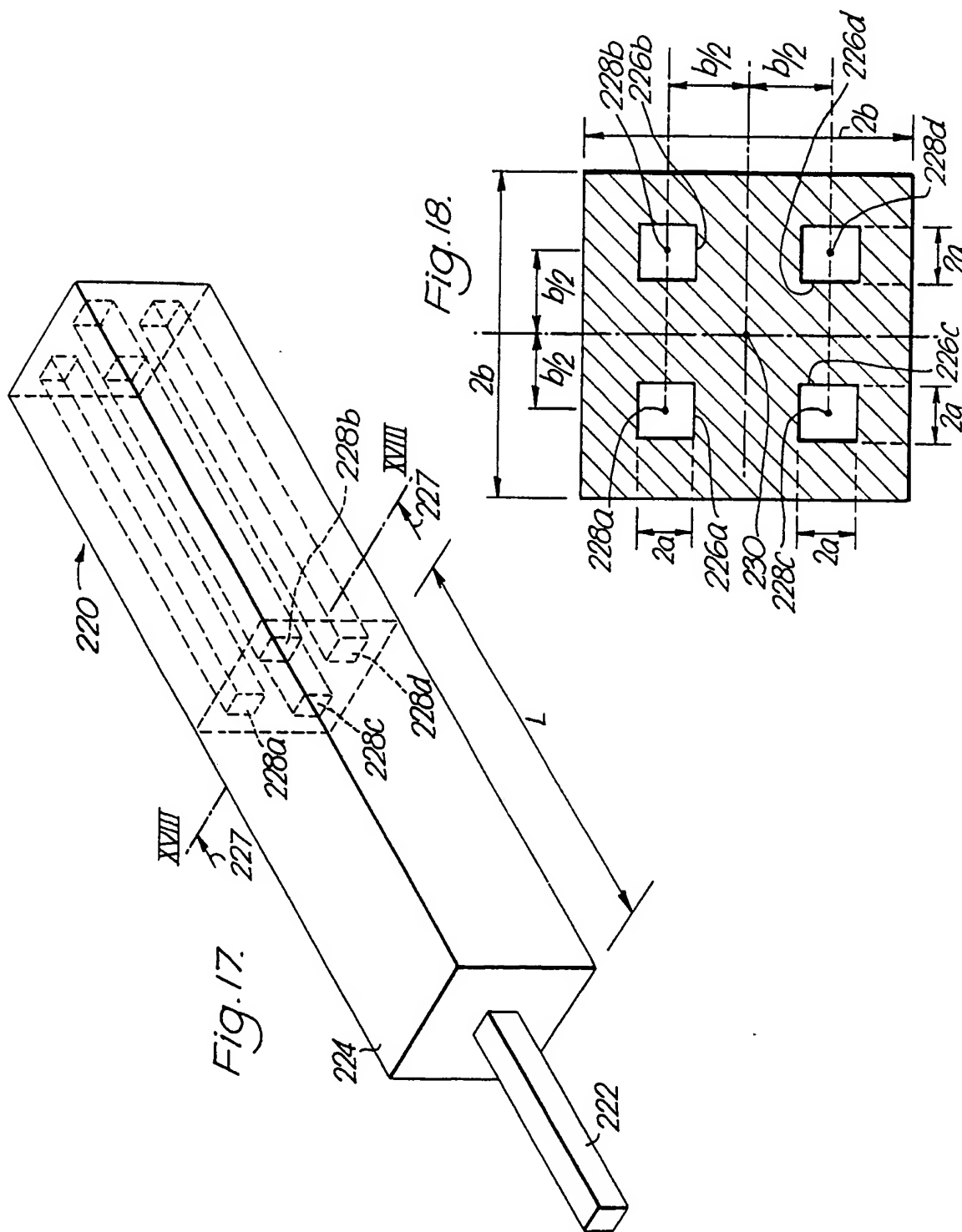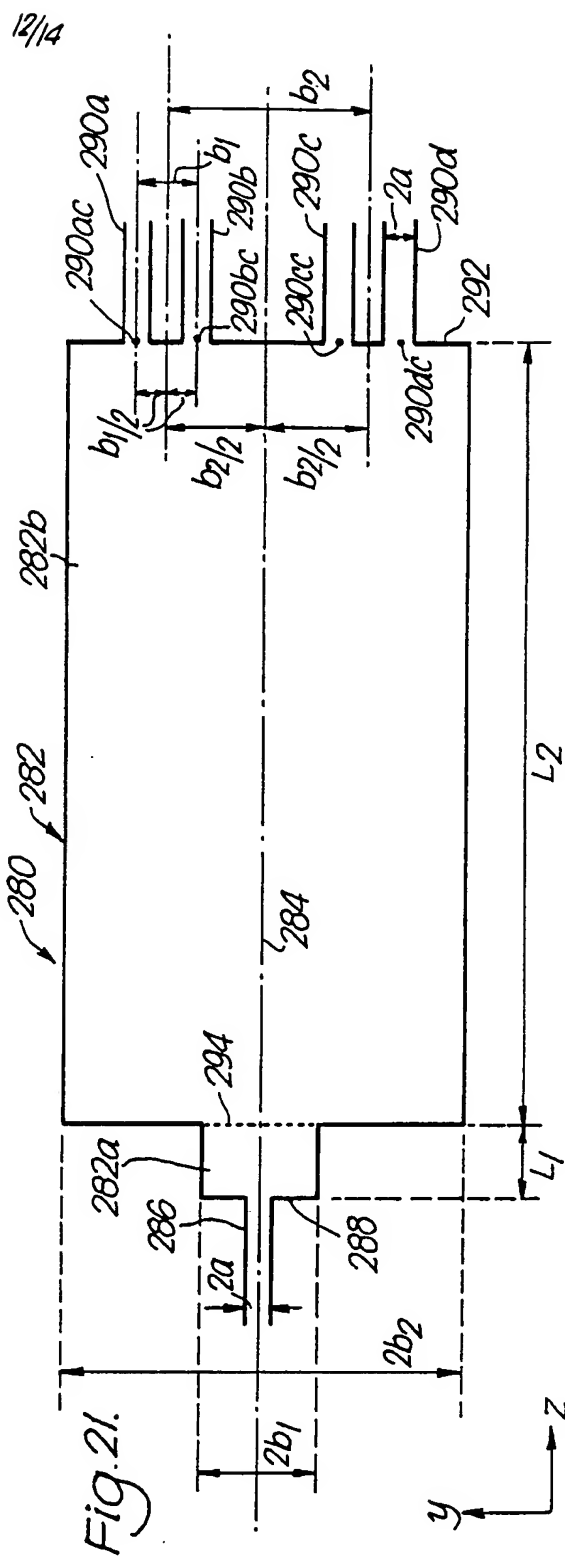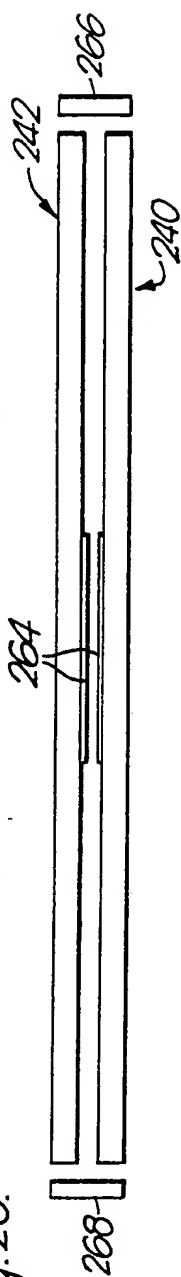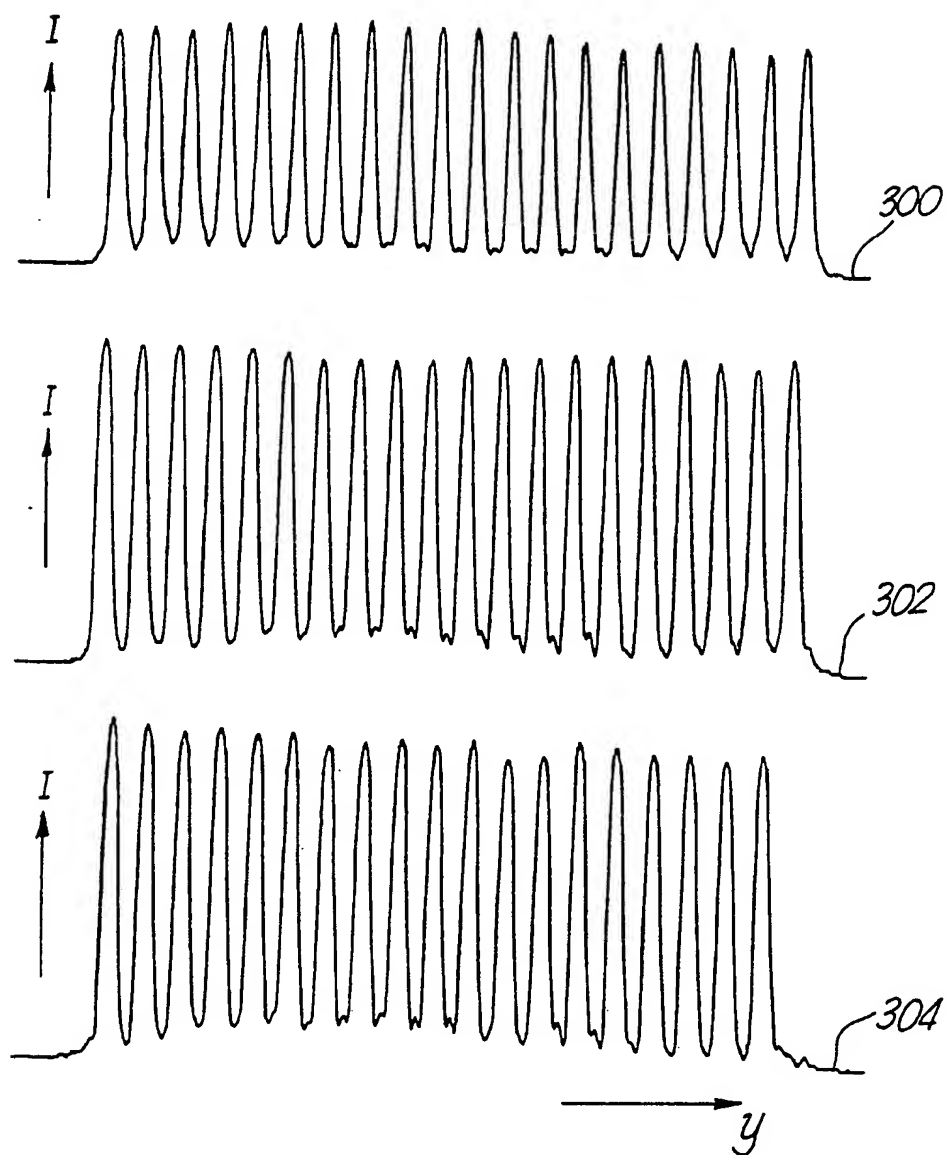
● ●

Fig.17.

Fig.18.

12/14

Fig.19.

Fig.20.

Fig.21.

Fig.22.

Fig. 23.
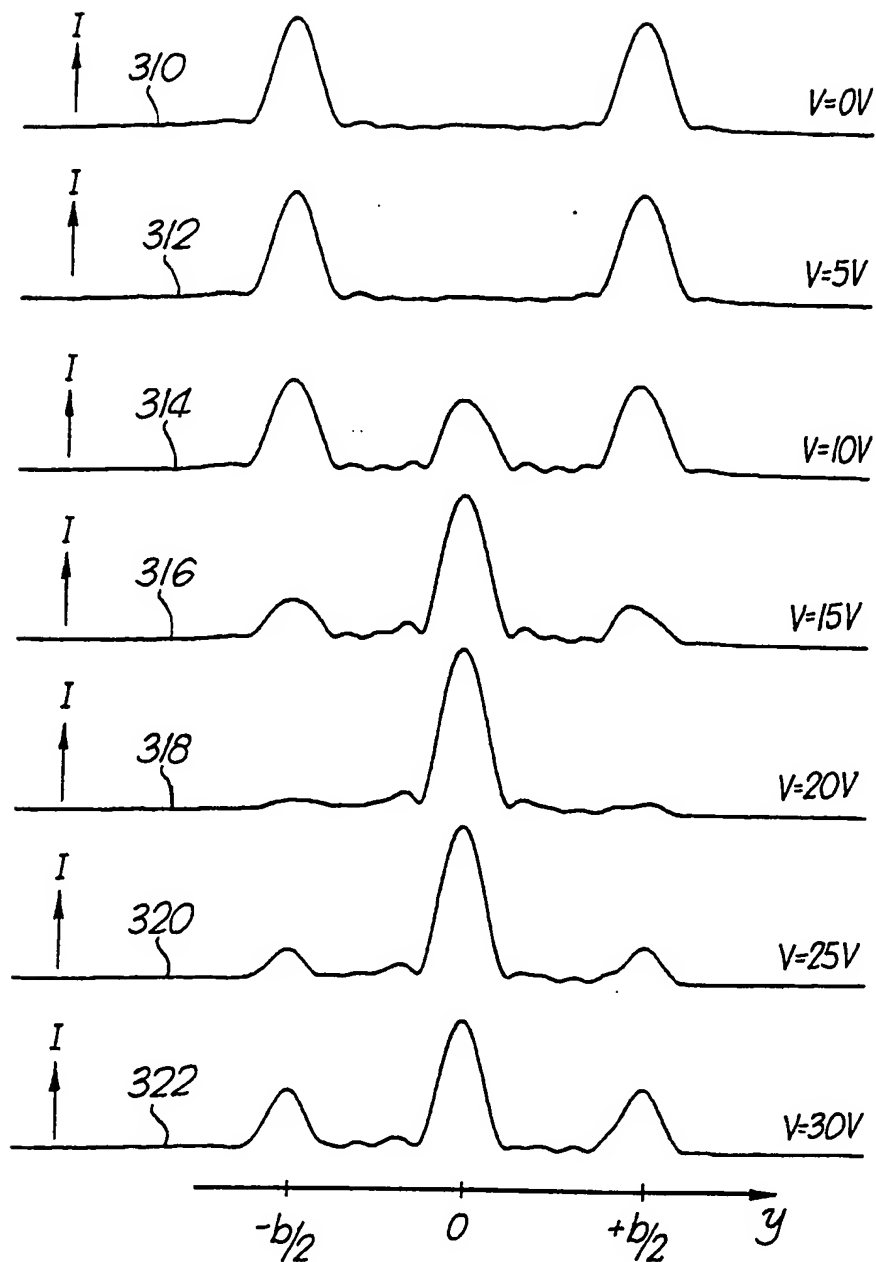
INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all)[6]

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

IPC5: G 02 B 6/26

II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched[7]

Classification System	Classification Symbols
IPC5	G 02 B, G 02 F

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation
to the Extent that such Documents are Included in Fields Searched[8]

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT[9]

Category*	Citation of Document,[11] with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages[12]	Relevant to Claim No.[13]
A	Applied Physics Letters, vol. 31, No. 2, July 1977,(Stuttgart) A.Simon, R Ulrich: "Fiber-optical interferometer ", see page 77 - page 79	1

* Special categories of cited documents:[10]

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the International filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step

"Y" document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report
17th February 1992	2 0. 03. 92

International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer
EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE	